WANTED—By one who has had fifteen years experience in the manufacture of Perfumery, a situation in some wholesale Drug or Jobbing House. Address "A. R." care Post Office Box 1203.

WANTED—Employment by a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful in or about a wholesale or retail store, or any other honorable employment. Full qualifications, address C. A. B., Post Office.

WANTED FOR CASH OR ON short time by a person of moderate means, a residence lot of 25 or forty feet front, in a desirable part of the city, West Division preferred, or North Division, East of Clark Street, with a house of medium size on it. Address Box 2790, stating exact location and terms.

WANTED—A Second-Hand Fire Proof Safe, in good order. Address Post Office Box 863, stating lowest price, size, and where to be seen.

WANTED.—A good Protestant Girl, wanting a steady home to do general house work, and willing to go to Evanston, can find such a place, with good wages, by addressing E. M., Tribune Office.

WANTED! WANTED!!—Iron Bound Turpentine or Oil Barrels at WEBSTER & BAXTER'S, 229 South Water street.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, about thirty years old, to whom a good price will be paid for taking charge of a child four months old. English or Scotch preferred. The best of references required. Inquire at 280 Indiana street between the hours of (3) and three (3) P. M.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first class second hand Top Buggy in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post Office Box 4161, Chicago.

TO DRUGGISTS—An experienced Drug Clerk wishes to procure a situation in either a Wholesale or Retail store. Not particular as to locality. Best of reference given. Address FRANK HARMON, Box 114, Wilmington, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village in the Northwestern States to sell the GROVER & BAKER Premium Sewing Machines. This Company now manufacture machines making the Lock or Shuttle Stitch in addition to their Popular Grover & Baker Patent Stitch, thus affording a choice of stitches to purchasers. Address WM. H. YOUNG & CO., General Agents, Chicago.

200,000 RAILROAD TIES WANTED.—To be delivered during the coming winter and spring of 1862, at points on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad. For specifications, apply at the Superintendent's office. C. H. ALLEN, Supt.

Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253.

To Rent.

FOR RENT—A first class Daguerrean Gallery, located at Aurora, 40 miles from Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Also, a Suite of Rooms connected with it, suitable for a family. For particulars, address A. MANN, Aurora, Ill.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A vacant lot on Clark street, fronting Court House Square, cheap. Inquire of M. T. COLE, Room No. 5, 121 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to S. S. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 161 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 33 Clark street, corner of Lake.

FOR SALE House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, with gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. NOSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT $350 CASH.—One small five (5) horse Steam Engine, having been run about six (6) months. Also an excellent, large size Corn Sheller, $125. A. G. MOREY, 9 Board Trade Building.

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for Sale or Rent, situated on Fox River, AT CLINTONVILLE, Three miles east of Elgin. The Mill has four run of stone and the Distillery has a capacity of 300 bushels. The two may be rented separately or together. Possession Given Immediately. Or the property may be bought at a very low price and on easy terms. For particulars apply to DAVIS & NISSEN, 46 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 269 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan avenue. Also a few day boarders. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A splendid suite of parlors; also, a parlor and bedroom unfurnished, and two single rooms, to rent. The parties may be rented separately if desired, at Nos. 1 & 2 Van Buren street.

BOARDING.—Rooms for single gentlemen and Day Board to be had at No. 131 State street, second dwelling north of Madison street.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 233 and 235 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is but a few moments walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 164 Monroe street, opposite the Custom House. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at 225 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

NATIONAL HOUSE.—Good board and pleasant rooms can be had at the above house, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished. The location is convenient for business men, being situated on the corner of State and Van Buren streets, but a few minutes walk from the Post Office. The rooms are very desirable for single and married gentlemen.

ALL MEDICINES SHOULD BE PREPARED BY A REGULAR PHYSICIAN. Dr. J. S. ROSE obtained a Diploma in 1829. From that time to this, he has practiced Medicine in Philadelphia with unequalled success, mastered Diseases in all its forms. For a long time he has been unable to attend to numerous calls; he now puts up preparations free from minerals or mercury, for all diseases, together with a Medical Book, with full directions, which gives all the means to be their own doctor. Medical book free at 244½ South Clark street, Chicago. Write for one and I will send it by mail. Dr. J. S. Rose's medicines for sale by W. B. Peabody, 244½ South Clark street, Chicago, and sent to any part of the country on receipt of price. Address Post Office Box 77. If you are troubled with any disease, be sure and get a book. If you will be cured, write your case and close a stamp and I will answer by mail without charge. W. B. PEABODY, Chicago, Post Office Box 77.

HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, SUCCESSORS TO F. W. THAYER, DRUGGISTS & PHARMACEUTISTS, Sherman House Drug Store. We beg leave to call the attention of the former patrons of F. W. Thayer, and the public generally, that we design making this a branch of our New York House (Harral, Risley & Co., corner of Church street, Wholesale Druggists). We design offering nothing but the best class of goods kept in our line, and as low, if not lower, than any other Drug House. Especial attention given to Retail Department, keeping on hand a large and valuable stock of FANCY GOODS, Drugs, Chemicals, Choice Perfumeries, and Toilet Articles. To PHYSICIANS—Especial attention given to Prescriptions, having careful and attentive Clerks especially for that purpose, night and day.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the [illegible] By order of the Board, [illegible] CARPENTER, President. Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 15, 1861.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTIN & CO., 197 South Water-st., Chicago. S. E. CLARK & CO., 18 Broad Street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocery Bags made and printed to order with beautiful Brands. New and Second Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags for Shippers. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penna. MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 28 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY! Office, No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible] ☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861. NUMBER 121.

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861.

☞ Claib Jackson and his gang have the crowning merit of cool impudence. His peripatetic Legislature has just elected Senators to the new rebel Congress, to meet in February at Nashville.

☞ Our dispatches from Washington show that our Representative, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, has made good progress in the presentation of the important claims of his city and section. In the coming Congress it will be recognized and put on record that there is a West.

☞ There are "two Richmonds in the field," and one of them is at Nashville, whither the rebel Congress is to instantly remove. Isn't it a little severe on the Old Dominion to make her the chopping block, and her fields barren, trample hard her soil with the feet of two great armies, place her in danger of dismemberment; and all the ginger-colored children of her [illegible] sons flying North, and after all not give her the capital? "Old Virginia" would "tire" of that if she was (which she is not) a barleycorn's breadth above the business of growing mulattoes. She should follow her market.

☞ Gen. James H. Lane, United States Senator from Kansas and commander of the far-famed Kansas Brigade, is now on his way to Washington, and will (we are advised by telegraph) arrive here this evening by the train from Quincy. As he has been making speeches along the way, and as he will probably remain here a day or two, we hope the opportunity will not be lost to introduce him to our citizens. They will be glad to hear from him, the only "live man" thus far developed in the field. Our largest audience rooms are none too large for the crowds who would flock to see and hear the man who has won such signal renown during the campaign, and who has, in so many respects, struck the popular idea right in the center.

THE COUNTY WAR APPROPRIATIONS.

Within a few days past, the County War Committee chosen by the Board of Supervisors in June last, to disburse the fund for the equipment of the Hecker-Jaeger Regiment and the Irish Brigade of the city, have received from the Federal Government $2,000 on the claim for reimbursing the amount expended, which is all in the terms of adjustment. Of the money thus received the Committee have placed $1000 in the hands of the Union Defence Committee for the relief of families of volunteers in this city, and the first named committees are meeting the call from families of volunteers within the county, outside of the city limits.

THE CHICAGO UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Enough has already been demonstrated and acknowledged in official quarters, to declare that the disbursements and conduct of the Union Defence Committee of this city will compare favorably with any city that has elsewhere been made since the war opened. The committee from Congress, who will have a heavy budget to report at Washington next month, found their labors lightened here, in what one of their own number pronounced "one of the few green spots they have found," for that elsewhere have contracts for outfit and subsistence been more happily made or more faithfully filled. The Committee will receive just this official endorsement in full, we are assured.

MOVEMENTS OF PRICE.

As part of the machinery to delay and divert troops from the expedition down the Mississippi, Gen. Price again appears in Missouri, and at latest reports was at Osceola, one hundred and twenty-three miles in a southwesterly direction from Jefferson City. If there are in that part of Missouri Union men, now will be their time to aid the cause of the Government. Price will be defeated in one part of his errand, probably in all. The first movement of the expedition will cause a hasty recall of his troops to the quarter more immediately menaced by our forces. It will be a flank movement which he will take especial good care shall not cut him off from the section whence his army is drawn.

CAMERON AND CHASE.

Special dispatches from Washington foreshadow the contents of the forthcoming reports of the Secretaries of War and the Treasury. The country is assured that the head of the War Department, Secretary Cameron, will distinctly avow the policy of placing arms in the hands of all slaves willing to use them for the salvation of the Union, and that loyal slaves of rebels should have the right to strike for the Republic. The slaveholders are aiming their daggers at the vitals of the nation. All friends of the Republic, black as well as white, help to ward off the deadly blow and cleave the assassin down! This is the position said to be taken by the Secretary of War. It is solid ground; it is common sense; it will receive the hearty approbation of every earnest patriot; of every man who loves the Union better than slavery. Secretary Cameron looks at the question from a military standpoint, while Secretary Chase looks at it from a financial point of view. As the army advances into the rebel country, vast multitudes of slaves will inevitably become separated from their masters. As at Beaufort, rebel claimants will run away, leaving the slaves behind. The Secretary of War proposes to employ such of them as are fit and willing to fight and work, to handle the musket and spade. But the bulk of the slave population are not suitable for soldiers or camp laborers. They are women and children, and old men. Besides, all the able-bodied slaves cannot be spared for military purposes. Secretary Chase suggests a very simple and efficient way of disposing of these people. He proposes that all the blacks not employed by the army be hired to work on the plantations of the rebels, and paid fair wages, for raising cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, for Uncle Sam—the profits that accrue, go into the National treasury, and help to defray the expenses of the war, and pay interest on the war debt.

This plan of the long-headed Secretary answers the oft repeated question, What shall be done with the slaves after they are liberated? Secretary Chase says: Set them at work just where they are; pay them proper wages; treat them as human beings.

This is certainly a wiser disposition of the slaves than to let them roam in the rear of our armies to depend on pillage for subsistence; and wiser than to convert the [illegible] into a slave-holding corporation, and attempt to reduce them each individual, either as the property of the [illegible] or their rebel claimants. The emancipated slaves will gladly work on the plantations on which they have been born and raised, "on shares," or for wages. They would labor far more industriously and contentedly than they ever did when stimulated by the lash and placed on a level with mules and horned cattle of the plantation. A *million bales of cotton*, worth sixty millions of dollars, could be handed over to the Government next Fall by the emancipated colored people of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, if the rebels shall be driven out of those States this winter. The expense to the Government of raising this cotton need not be more than one-third of what it would bring in open market.

After the confiscated estates of parricides have been sold by the Government to loyal men, the blacks would find ample and steady employment at good wages to cultivate them for the purchasers. Both classes would be thoroughly patriotic owners and tillers of the soil. There would be no more secession and rebellion ever attempted in that country. The emancipated blacks would ever after be the most enthusiastic and inflexible Union men in the whole nation. Secretaries Cameron and Chase have devised the most practicable and speedy solution of the double question—rebellion and slavery, that has yet been presented to the public. It is so simple that all can understand it, and so perfect that it makes a complete finish of the rebellion and the cause of the rebellion, and gives to the Republic indemnity for the past and security for the future. It will bring the war to a speedy and beneficial termination, and indissolubly unite all interests of the country upon the enduring basis of universal freedom.

The Ship Canal Movement.

A second meeting of the citizens of Joliet was held at the Court House last Friday evening, for the purpose of forwarding this great national work. Mr. Breckinridge made a lengthy and able speech in favor of the measure, and the necessity of urging the matter upon the attention of the approaching Congress at an early day. He was followed by Hon. Uri Osgood, Mayor Bowen, F. Goodspeed, and Henry Snapp, who discussed the subject ably, in its various aspects—both as a local and National enterprise.

A committee of twenty was appointed to prepare and procure signatures to a memorial to Congress on the subject, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman, when Hon. John Wentworth and Dr. Brainard, of Chicago, are expected to address the gathering. Movements for similar meetings are taking place in other parts of the State along the line of the Illinois River, and Canals. It is time for Chicago to be doing something in the same direction.

The Waubansia Land Case.

The hearing of this important case, usually entitled the Waubansia Land Case, being a trial as to the title to a strip of land on the west side of the North Branch, has just been concluded before the United States Circuit Court, Judge Thomas Drummond presiding. The title of the case is, "Kingsbury et. al. vs. the Northwestern Railway Company." It is a case of ejectment, both contesting parties claiming to hold title from James Kinzie.

The plat of Waubansia Addition to the city of Chicago was made in 1831, but not spread upon the records of Cook County until 1834. The plaintiff claims title by a deed executed by Kinzie in May 1833. The defendant, as well as several other parties, claims title also from Kinzie of later date. As the Court, in charging the jury on Saturday last, gave a brief summary of the testimony, as well as his rulings and instructions, our statement of the main points in the suit are made from his charge.

The controversy regarding the said strip of land turned upon the boundaries of Waubansia Addition, the defendants claiming that the lines ran to the river. The original plat of this Addition was, after record, withdrawn, and was before the Court. The interest of the controversy hinged upon a simple, pale line, drawn upon that plat, to which the attention of the jury was especially directed. It was apparent to a casual observer that this line was not made with the same material, or at the same time, with the remainder of the boundaries on the same chart. The latter were made with ink, while the former appeared as though drawn with a lead pencil, or India ink. Professor Blaney, who examined the significant line chemically, stated it as his opinion that it was done with the latter. This line purported to be the eastern boundary of the lots. If this was upon the original plat when placed on file for record, it should govern their rights. This line is said to have been entirely legible when the controversy first commenced. The testimony of Mr. Wooley, the Surveyor, went positively and unequivocally to show that he, himself, placed the line where it existed when he made the plat. This, however, was an *ex parte* examination.

The next testimony in favor of the theory of the plaintiff was that of James Kinzie, who distinctly stated that the line was placed there to designate the eastern boundary of the lots. Another fact was, that other parties had also set up claims to the strip of land under the Kingsbury deed. The affidavit of S. L. Baker substantiated what Mr. Wooley had stated. Baker was at one time the attorney of the Kingsburys, and was offered some interest in the property for carrying on the suit. He complained that they afterwards repudiated such action—before the suit had been determined.

Joseph C. Botsford, of Racine, said in his testimony that in the winter of 1855–6 he, by the instructions of Messrs. Kinzie and Baker, *drew the line on the plat*. He did it because it protected Kinzie's rights. He had never said to any person that it was a false line, or a forgery. The testimony of Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., was rebutting as to Baker. He said the line was false and they never relied upon it. A deposition of Baker's was taken lately in Denver City, in which he contradicted all Botsford had said in regard to the line.

The Court instructed for the defense, substantially as follows:—If the faint line upon the plat of Waubansia addition was placed there by Wooley, by order of Kinzie, it was entirely different from the other lines, and was not marked by the same instrument. This was a material fact. Neither Kinzie nor Wooley showed cause why the line was different. Another thing: At the time when the plat was recorded, this line was not copied upon the record. This was in 1834, when Mr. Snow was Recorder. Mr. Snow had been examined but could give no light upon the subject. As to the argument that the recorded plat was of smaller size than the original, and that the line, if recorded in its proper place would have been blended with the line of the river; it was for the Jury to say how reasonable it was. If it had been there, it would have been natural for the recording clerk to have put it on the book of records. Some of the east and west lines on the plat have been removed by abrasion, while others remain, and run beyond the faint line and to the river bank. If the testimony of Botsford is to be believed, there ends the plaintiff's case, as *he says he put the line there by order of Kinzie and Baker*. Then the line can carry no title.

The testimony of Mr. McCagg was material. He stated that in 1851, or 1852, his attention was called to the claim for the strip of land alluded to. He bought a lot, expecting that it ran to the river. When he heard of the Kingsbury claim, he went immediately to Mr. Kinzie and had an interview, during which Mr. Kinzie reluctantly brought forth what he believed to be the original plat. He thinks there was no faint line on it at that time. He did not see it; and had it been there his interest was such that he would have been sure to have observed it.

This case has been tried four times in the United States District Court, with the following result: The first trial was not litigated, and terminated for the plaintiff. The second was finally litigated, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff. A new trial was granted. The third resulted for the defendant. The fourth, the one spoken of above, terminated by the Jury finding a verdict for the defendant.

The case was admirably conducted by both parties, R. T. Merrick and S. F. Kales appearing for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Scates, Carpenter, Coventry and Rountree for the defendant.

☞ The Janesville *Gazette* gives the list of enlistments in Rock County, Wisconsin, numbering 1,500, placing that county ahead in the share of the quota of Wisconsin.

THE REBELS IN ENGLAND.

Geo. Francis Train's Letter.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald:

No. 18 St. James Street, London, Nov. 8.

When the steamships owned by Englishmen, loaded by Englishmen, dispatched by Englishmen, manned by Englishmen, continue to leave English ports, under English colors, under the very eyes of the American Legation and the English Foreign office, full of goods contraband of war, in aid of those in open rebellion against the Federal Government; when Lord Palmerston replies to Mr. Adams, "Yes, we know it—catch them if you can;" when it becomes generally known that the English army is secession, the English church is secession, the English Parliament is secession, the English aristocracy is secession, the English mercantile marine and the English banker are secession, as you may any day see by reading the secession articles in the English secession daily, weekly and monthly press—I say, when you see the entire dress circle of England is secession to the back bone, it is time to declare, from personal observation, that the English pit is sound, and goes for the Union to the last.

The boxes breathe hostility, but the galleries are true to the Union cause.

War between England and America is absurd, simply because when the war Cabinet declares war the peace people will demand peace. The people of England will not fight the people of America; but the leaders are doing their best to egg them on to bloodshed. The driver of the stage coach, can place all the passengers in the river if he chooses. But the Premier fears that he cannot jump off in time to save his own neck. English politics are in a rotten state—nobody knows anybody; German politics are equally mixed, French politics are muddy, Russian politics are rather hazy, while American politics are divided into the party of traitors and the party of patriots.

There are more of the former in Europe than the latter, I regret to say. Secession seems fashionable with many of our merchants and bankers abroad. They think it for their interest to be neutral, as they call it. I consider neutrality the basest kind of treachery—an open enemy is preferable to a neutral friend. The highwayman who demands your money or your life in open road is nobler than the scamp who fires at you from behind a tree and robs you afterwards.

England's neutral position is contemptible. I have seen one, two, three vessels under my very face with cannon, rifles, shoes and blankets for the Southern conspirators.

Tessier took in eighteen large rifled guns, two one hundred and twenty pound Whitworths, 7,500 Enfield, 18,000 Belgian rifles, 90,000 pairs of shoes, and 90,000 overcoats in the Bermuda. The Fingall left the Scottish shore a fortnight since with a duplicate cargo. The Thomas Watson, I am glad to see, has been sunk off Charleston. One or two other vessels are now due at the pirate rendezvous; but this letter made public through your columns, is to make sure and stop the Gladiator, eighty horse-power, 600 tons; steams nine and a half knots: old Lisbon screw steam packet; sold by Bake, Adam & Co.; loaded by the "Private Joint Stock Company" (unlimited) of English and Southern secessionists, with 600 cases rifles, cannon, shoes, blankets, provisions and a large quantity of gunpowder, which she took in last night at Erith. She clears to-day for Teneriffe and Nassau.

I have given all these particulars to A. B. Marchand, Esq., Commander United States war steamship James Adger, just arrived at Southampton via Queenstown and Falmouth, 163 men and nine guns, who is fully alive to capturing this English pirate—estimated value of cargo £60,000—having on board the requisites for an army of 25,000 men. The chief men in the enterprise are reported to be Sable (passenger and ship broker, Liverpool,) Capt. W. D. Hughes (Southerner) Prioleau (Charleston firm of Frazer, Newbolm & Co., Liverpool), Bake, Adam & Co., (purchasers and despatchers of the steamer) and Isaac Campbell & Co., (army outfitters, Germyn street, London.) The business is done in shares, and is so profitable that if two ships are taken the Bermuda's profit will cover the loss of the others. Capt. Bird will go in command, Harrop as mate, Hughes as supercargo; bales and cases marked W. D. H. in a triangle beneath.

If your gunboats get this information on the arrival of this mail, they can—in case she escapes the James Adger—catch her at Nassau. There they will, no doubt, discharge into schooners, not wishing so many eggs in one basket. She will be twenty days in getting out—ample time to catch her.

The foregoing facts may be relied upon as far as possible. A detective watches all their movements, and these pirate merchants may possibly find out that they are watched and all their plans known by some of the loyal Americans in England.

England permits these ships to leave; yet last March, you remember, the British government seized the cargoes of arms despatched from Italy to the Dardanelles, even before she knew or yet knows anything of their projected destination; but when the munitions of war are against government at Washington, Lord John Russell writes to Hayman of Liverpool, that they must take upon themselves all the risk of the hazardous enterprise.

Free flag covers free goods; but rifles, cannon and gunpowder are not free goods when bound to the American coast, where war is raging against the Government.

England recognizes the United States Government, and is bound to give moral, if not physical support to our Legation. Is England ambitious to be the fitting-out shop of all the fillibustering nations of the world? Such conduct only prolongs the contest, retards the arrival of cotton—prolongs a return of reciprocal commerce.

Cunard refuses war supplies in his steamers for the North; so did Inman; but here, in open day, ships load for the South, in sight of Downing street, in the middle of the Thames. If these things go on unblushingly, how long, pray, will it be before England and America will add to the horror of the contest by a hand-to-hand engagement between themselves? Cotton really appears to be king. England blows hot and blows cold, always taking the weakest side, simply to bring down the strongest.

I learn that the secessionists are negotiating for the Punjaub and Assaye, 1,800 tons each, 800 horse power, Malabar teak, three-deckers; steam eleven to fourteen knots; would cost to build, $1,200,000; price asked for, £80,000. They are East India man-of-war, and Government asks bonds for $800,000 that they shall not go to America. What does this mean? Government has also lately sold, or offered to sell, nine condemned sloops-of-war, such as the Carysfort, to a party who is said to have sold them to the Southern Navy Department.

The *Times* leads off in abusing Lord Lyons for throwing himself open to such a rasping as Secretary Seward gave him on the interpretation of the American constitution. Bad grammar, bad diplomacy, bad taste, was met by sound history, stubborn face and patriotic logic. Hurrah for the Union, the constitution and the country!

The cotton famine has saved the manufacturers from ruin and put the burthen upon the masses. The world's hongs were stocked with Manchester goods, and another year of plenty of cotton would have ruined half Lancashire. High prices of cotton on hand clears off nearly all their renewed bills.

Geo. Francis Train.

P. S. Ship had not cleared up to two o'clock P. M. Sails Monday for Teneriffe; more will follow. I am told that $2,000,000 have been deposited for similar cargoes.

An Illinois Detective Murdered.

A letter from Newton, Benton county, Iowa, from P. F. Harris, of that place, states that on the 12th inst., a young man named John Macklin, who has relatives living somewhere in Illinois, came to that place for the purpose of ferreting out a gang of horse thieves and counterfeiters. He was murdered somewhere near Clear Lake, a short time after. It seems he has been engaged in the detective business for some considerable time, and he was personally known to a great many members of the lawless fraternity. One of these met him and immediately recognized him, and with five of his associates formed a plan to murder him. They lay in wait for him going from his hotel to the place of rendezvous and attacked him. Although taken by surprise, he drew his bowie-knife and made three of his murderers bite the dust before he fell.

The State of Europe.

The summing up of the latest foreign advices gives a view of a most disturbed state in European affairs. Hungary is threatening an outbreak; Poland is revolutionary; Austria has trouble enough pending; the Czar of all the Russians is unhappy, with good reason; Italy is ready for war, and Garibaldi may set about it. This by good judges is pronounced a very sufficient reason why foreign powers maintain quiescence as to American difficulties.

☞ A few days since, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, near Barrington Station, a serious accident occurred to a construction train, by the breaking of a rail. The conductor and engineer both leaped from the train and were caught by the cars. Bennett, the conductor, had one of his thigh bones fractured, and was otherwise severely injured. Lowell, the engineer, had both legs broken. A box car between the locomotive and gravel cars contained 21 men, and though the car was broken up, all the men escaped without serious injury.

☞ By our dispatches of last night, it will be seen that Hollins, with his ram, has gone up to Memphis. It is doubtful if the Mississippi at that place is big enough for Hollins to *lie* in.

☞ Col. Dickey's Cavalry Regiment, now at Camp Butler, are fully armed, and have orders to report at St. Louis without delay. They will doubtless "join the expedition."

THE LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FORTHCOMING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Hon. I. N. Arnold's Memorial.

THE CLAIMS OF THE WEST PRESENTED.

LATEST FROM DIXIE'S LAND.

A NEW CAPITAL FOR SECESSIA.

CHANGES IN REBEL CABINET.

New Railroad Facilities at Washington

A RESURRECTION OF ARMS.

From the Lower Mississippi.

HOLLINS' FLEET WILL LIE AT MEMPHIS.

A BAD SCARE IN TENNESSEE.

CLAIB. JACKSON'S TRAVELLING LEGISLATURE.

Gen. Price Marching Northward.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS FROM THENCE.

Boston Welcomes the Man who "Takes the Responsibility."

COMMODORE WILKES AT FANEUIL HALL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, November 25, 1861.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, has, at the President's request, presented him with an elaborate memorial, touching the needs and demands of the great Northwest, whose provincial history, estimated by the census of 1860, whose enormous trade and great Lakes are of merely nominal expense to the National Treasury, with a few light houses and a single revenue cutter, armed with a single gun. Mr. Arnold gives statistics showing the immense trade and resources of the Northwest, which has two hundred and fifty thousand men ready on call.

Mr. Arnold gives an elaborate argument at length, showing the following to be the immediate and pressing necessities of the Northwest, in addition to the improvement of present harbors.

First, a National Armory and Naval Depot at Chicago.

Second, the fortification of the Straits of Mackinac.

Third, the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, thereby opening steam navigation between the Lakes and the Mississippi.

Probably the President will advert to this topic in his Message, and urge Congress to adopt some or all of these suggestions.

Gov. Peirpont and Mr. Ford, the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are still laboring to have the line opened. The matter is now arranged on a seemingly practicable basis.

Richmond papers of the 22d contain dispatches from New Orleans and Memphis, indicating the greatest terror of an attack on Columbus. Hollins had come up with his whole fleet, and sent for the steam ram Manassas. 17,000 rebels and seventy guns had gone to Columbus. At a recent meeting at Memphis it was resolved that with Columbus Memphis would fall, unless Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana helped Tennessee.

The Legislature instructed the Governor to press all suitable guns into service.

Yancey and Clay have been elected to the rebel Senate from Alabama.

Thomas Bragg of North Carolina is made Attorney General in place of Benjamin, made Secretary of War.

Fifty Sharp's rifles, wrapped in flannel, were found in a new made grave in the Catholic Cemetery, Leonardstown, and pointed out by a contraband who made the coffin. Another larger number of muskets was found buried in a sand beach near by, also pointed out by a contraband.

The Richmond *Enquirer* predicts the next battle on the Potomac, at Occoquan and Dumfries, the attack to be from Alexandria and by river and lower counties of Maryland.

The Government has decided to pay arrears to officers appointed on Fremont's staff up to the time that he was relieved.

Congress will be recommended to authorize a new railroad to Baltimore, rates being offered less than now charged, and another from the Navy Yard up Pennsylvania Avenue to Georgetown and across Aqueduct Bridge, also to Annapolis.

Paymaster Patterson is on his way to Western Virginia with $500,000 to pay off the troops there.

Col. Havelock, British, and Count DeVillerion, French officer, have been appointed aids to Gen. McClellan. The former with the rank of Colonel and the latter as Captain.

The former is assigned to duty as Inspector General of Cavalry, which post he filled at home.

Capt. J. C. Park has been appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers.

According to trustworthy private letters from Europe, the Red Republicans of Austria, Poland, Italy and France have made the most ample preparations to rise, in case the interference of England or France in the affairs of this continent gives them an opportunity.

Richmond families are packing up in fear of an attack in the rear. The rebel government is also believed to be removing its archives. The best rebel paper money is at a discount of 30 per cent.

Gov. Ughasia and his Hungarian colony, driven from Texas, where they were raising vine, have come North. Ughasia is here.

Secession has reduced the Post Office estimate for the ensuing year three millions below last year.

Two companies of Col. Friedman's cavalry advanced a mile beyond Hunter's Mills to-day and encountered a company of rebel cavalry with infantry. One of our horses was wounded, and one man was injured by a fall from his horse. The Lieutenant in command cried "advance, infantry," whereupon the rebels retreated.

The Rebel Capital Moved from Richmond to Nashville.

Baltimore, Nov. 25.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the Confederate Congress has passed a bill for the removal of the Capital from Richmond to Nashville, and that the Congress will soon assemble there.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, November 25, 1861.

Passengers by the Pacific train, to-night, report everything quiet along that road. At Sedalia several reports have been received that Price has crossed the Osage River and intends occupying Lexington as his headquarters for the winter. The First Kansas regiment having started for Kansas City, are in danger from Price's men.

A letter was received to-day from a member of the 7th Missouri regiment, dated Warrensburg, Johnson county, stating that they expected an attack. Col. Stephenson, of this regiment, leaves here to-morrow with instructions upon the question of offering resistance, but the nature of the order is unknown.

The Camp Jackson officers are likely to get themselves into trouble by their bold talk and public utterance of treasonable sentiments. They claim the right to do as they please under the safeguard granted them to collect their troops preparatory to journeying South. General Halleck has systematized his business duties in an admirable manner, and is much praised for his devotion to public interests.

Gen. James H. Lane.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Quincy, November 25, 1861.

General James H. Lane arrived this evening with family and several members of his staff. He spoke yesterday at Weston and St. Jo, and was enthusiastically received along the entire route. He will arrive in Chicago to-morrow morning.

More About the Secretaries' Reports to Congress—Mr. Cameron.

New York, Nov. 26.—The *Tribune* of this morning has the following information from Washington concerning the forthcoming Department reports:

The Secretaries' reports approach completion. The great interest which the war will give to that of the Secretary of War, will be heightened by Mr. Cameron's distinct avowal of his policy of placing arms in the hands of slaves, willing to use them for the cause of the Union. He will support this by argument and historical references, and so show that his leading position upon this vital question has been as deliberately as strongly taken. As a foretaste of the administration hereafter of the War Department until the close of the rebellion, the public will learn with interest that Mr. Cameron will appeal to Congress and to the Governors of States authorized to bind the Government, to practice the closest economy, and will sternly require economy and accountability from every subordinate in the War Bureau, and in the army in the field. Enormous as the war is, and will be, it will not be permitted to bankrupt either the Government or the people. Mr. Cameron's report will also probably contain recommendations that will go far to abolish the distinctions between regulars and volunteers. Among these will be the repeal of the regulation which confers rank on the regular officer over the volunteer of the same grade, leaving it to be determined by seniority according to date of commission.

Secretary Chase's report will recommend, necessarily a large increase of revenue duties. The necessities of the Treasury during the war will require that the tariff be so shaped as to produce the greatest possible amount of income. Large incidental protection to American manufacturers will, of course, be the consequence. Upon the vital idea of the war, it is said that Mr. Chase will fully develop the theory that the slaves in the rebel States should be employed under wages to raise cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco for Government account. This policy has already been established by Mr. Cameron, in regard to the ungathered and unginned Sea Island cotton in Beaufort. The nation will heartily approve its recommendation by Mr. Chase to Congress, as a wiser disposition of the slaves than to leave them in the rear of our armies, roaming at large, pillaging and marauding.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Joshua R. Giddings, Consul General for the British American Provinces, has accomplished the object of his visit to Washington—namely, the removal of the delays and inconveniences attending passports to British subjects or taking passage for Europe at Portland Me.

The Government of Italy has adopted the stringent rule of France in regard to piratical vessels engaged in depredating on American commerce. The American Consuls are keeping a sharp look out for the suspicious vessel lately seen at Malta.

A scouting party of one hundred and fifty cavalry, sent out by Gen. McCall to-day, went as far as Drainsville, about half way from his camp to Leesburg, and returned without seeing any signs of the enemy.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The expedition which left some days ago down the Potomac, returned this morning with six political prisoners, arrested in St. Mary's county. It appears that these parties are a portion of a secret organization for the purpose of conveying men and arms to the rebel Government. A large quantity of arms was discovered and seized. A rebel spy was also arrested, who had just returned from the other side, and who had left Richmond the day before. Many valuable letters and papers were found on his person.

The expedition also seized a large quantity of contraband correspondence, which was found in the several post-offices in Lower Maryland. They discovered the channel through which the rebels have been receiving Northern papers and other important information.

Capt. Thomas, of the Quartermaster's Department, has now 26,000 army coats and pants stored in Corcoran's building. Yesterday an entire brigade of 4,000 men were furnished with pants in two hours.

From New York.

New York, Nov. 25.—The United States steam transports Boston, Delaware and Cosmopolitan sailed at noon to day for Fortress Monroe, where they will receive troops, and proceed to Port Royal. These three steamers will carry about 1,100 men, also a full cargo of provisions and ammunition.

The number of United States troops arrived to-day from California is 500. On the arrival of the North Star this morning, Mr. Skiddy, a passenger by the vessel, made a charge to the police that Adjt. Robert N. Scott, of the 6th Infantry, was a secessionist, and had used treasonable language on the passage. The police arrested and conveyed him to the police head quarters. Lieut. Colonel Buchanan was informed of the arrest, and applied to Supt. Kennedy for his release, promising to be responsible for his delivery to the proper authorities at Washington. Mr. Kennedy had not complied with the request at noon.

Adjt. Scott is a son of Rev. Dr. Scott, of San Francisco, who was recently compelled to resign his charge, and went to Europe.

The charges of treason against Adjt. Scott are confirmed by some of the passengers, while Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan denies them, and alleges that the Adjutant is a loyal officer.

The Government has given a permit for the reopening of trade between Port Tobacco and Baltimore by water.

From the Eastern Shore.

Baltimore, Nov. 25.—Capt. Haley of the 17th Mass. regiment, who has just returned from Drummondtown, Accomac county, Va., the headquarters of Gen. Lockwood, reports that after passing Newton the Federal troops met various obstructions in the way by the destruction of bridges and trees thrown across the road. Some were quickly removed, and others were marched round. They found a deserted earthwork, but no guns at Oak Hill.

Between that point and Drummondtown another battery was found, in which eight guns were mounted, but entirely deserted. They also found another work eight miles beyond Drummondtown.

Up to the time Capt. Haley left, there had been nine smooth bore guns captured, but no ammunition. The only muskets seen on the whole route were about 100 old flint lock. Col. Smith, who had commanded the earthworks, had made his escape, and eluded the most diligent search. A captain and two lieutenants had been captured. The disbanded militia all contend that they were forced to take up arms against their will. Not a single individual acknowledged himself a secessionist.

The Unionists, who are evidently numerous, have met the troops with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. The Union men now have undisputed control of the two counties. As far as heard from the rebels are everywhere disbanded.

Proceedings of Claib Jackson's Legislature at Neosho, Mo.

St. Louis, Nov. 25th.—The *Statesman*, published at Columbia, Mo., has information from Neosho, that the Rump Legislature of this State, after obtaining a quorum by the appointment of proxies, elected John B. Clark, formerly member of Congress from the Howard county, and R. L. Y. Peyton, of Cass county, Senators to the rebel Congress.

The Legislature has appointed members to the rebel house of representatives from the different Congressional districts of the State, among whom are Emmet McDonald, of St. Louis, of *habeas corpus* notoriety, L. McIlhaney, of Audrain county, and James S. Rains, of Jasper county—all of whom are in Price's army.

Foreign Passports.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The following notice was issued to-day from the State Department:

Oscar Denning, Jonathan Amory, and E. L. O. Adams, at New York, Boston, and Portland respectively, are authorized to countersign passports for foreigners proceeding thence abroad.

(Signed.) Wm. H. Seward.

J. Howard, Jr., one of the correspondents of the New York *Times*, has been tendered the position of Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Gorman's Brigade.

Several persons belonging to Maryland have been released from Fort Warren.

Com. Wilkes at Boston—His Reception in Faneuil Hall.

Boston, Nov. 25.—Notwithstanding the severity of the storm, the welcome to Com. Wilkes was numerously attended and very enthusiastic. Geo. B. Upton, and others of the committee of reception, met the Com., Lieut. Cook and Asst. Engineer Houston on Long Wharf, and conveyed them in carriages to Faneuil Hall, which was densely crowded by citizens, including many ladies in the gallery. Mayor Wightman, in behalf of the city of Boston, made a brief address of welcome, as follows:

Capt. Wilkes—In behalf of the City Council I welcome you to the city of Boston, and as the official representative of the citizens, I bid you a cordial welcome to this, their cherished temple of liberty. Here in the presence of those departed heroes whose deeds you so nobly emulated, we tender to you the homage of our respect. We know you as an eminently scientific navigator and explorer, as a gallant and meritorious officer of our navy, and for the sagacity, judgment, decision and firmness which characterized your recent brilliant achievement, the effect of which upon the present rebellion may prove not less important than the glorious naval victories on the Southern coast, accept sir, this heartfelt tribute to your merits and to that branch of the public service which is now so nobly and successfully vindicating the integrity of our Government and the majesty of our Constitution. With this brief expression of our feelings, I again welcome you to the homes and the hearths of our citizens.

After the applause had subsided, Captain Wilkes, in full uniform, came forward and responded in the following language:

Mr. Mayor and friends: I am deeply sensible of the great kindness you have shown me. I depended upon my own judgment in doing what you all have flattered me for. [Applause.]

Calls were made for Lieut. Fairfax and others. The former being absent, Lieutenant Cook was introduced, and bowed his thanks.

This closed the formal reception, after which several thousand citizens were introduced to the honored guests.

A committee of leading citizens have tendered Capt. Wilkes and officers, of the San Jacinto a complimentary dinner at the Revere House to morrow evening, at which it is thought that Mr. Everett and Mr. Winthrop, and other distinguished gentlemen, will be present.

From New Mexico.

Kansas City, Nov. 25.—The Santa Fe and Carson City mail, with dates to the 16th, arrived this morning, two days ahead of time. No through passengers. At a meeting of the merchants of Santa Fe, on the 7th inst., it was resolved that they would endorse for the Government to any amount that may be advanced to the territory. This action was taken in consequence of the scarcity of the coin which has heretofore made up the circulating medium in the transactions of business, and has from some excuse almost entirely disappeared, causing an unusual stringency in the money market.

The call of the Government of New Mexico for 1200 militia to garrison the different posts in the Territory was responded to, and the whole number will in a short time be reported for duty. A light battery, commanded by Lieut. Anderson, U. S. A., left Santa Fe for the South, on the 9th inst. An important movement in this direction is anticipated. Gen. Hatch and family have left for the East. The small-pox prevails with fearful mortality among the children in the Rio Abajo. It has also spread to the Navajoe Indians, proving fatal to the tribes.

Movements of Gen. Price.

Syracuse, Mo., Nov. 25.—Intelligence has been received here from parties direct from Osceola, that Price's army crossed the Osage river at Hoffman's Ferry on Friday last, and the advance guard would reach Osceola the following day. The intelligence comes to Gen. Steele, in command at Sedalia, from a man who left the rebel army on Friday, and is confirmed by two other persons who reached Sedalia from Cole Camp, direct from Osceola. The Federal forces at Sedalia and vicinity amount to 15,000. Price's army is estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000. It is probably about 20,000.

The St. Louis Claims Committee.

St. Louis, Nov. 25.—The committee appointed to investigate the claims against the Government in this Department have been in session something over two weeks, and claims amounting to more than six millions of dollars have been presented and approved. Many witnesses are examined daily; their evidence, relating to different claims, is reported in full. Claims still continue to be presented daily in large numbers, and the labors of the committee will hardly be concluded for several weeks yet.

Disastrous Fire—Resignation of Gen. Blenker.

Washington, Nov. 25.—By a fire at Pettibone's Bindery to-day, 52,000 copies of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office Report were destroyed.

Gen. Blenker to-day tendered his resignation.

A foraging expedition from McDowell's division to-day obtained a large amount of forage on the road half way to Fairfax Court House. No signs of the enemy were seen.

From California.

New York, Nov. 25.—The steamship North Star brings some U. S. troops and Col. Buchanan, and the following officers: Surgeon McCormick, Maj. Ketchum, Captains Wallen, Russell, Davidson and Davis, Assistant Surgeons Letterman and Pulism; Lieutenants Gentry, Scott, Turner, Carlton and Gray. No news.

There is no news of the privateer Sumter, but she is probably near the coast of Venezuela.

Charleston Frightened.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Richmond papers state that to give the batteries of the forts at Charleston ample time to play upon an attacking fleet, a long chain of massive rafts has lately been stretched across the mouth of the harbor from Fort Sumter to Sullivan's Island. This boom is of sufficient strength to fully neutralize the advantages which the Yankees might derive from the speed of their war vessels.

Destruction of Railroad Property at Alton.

Alton, Ill., Nov. 25.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the engine house of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad at this place was destroyed by fire. Three engines—the Juno, and Nos. 23 and 16—are in the ruins. The loss amounts to about $30,000—partly covered by insurance.

Honors to a Hero.

Boston, Nov. 25.—The reception of Commodore Wilkes will take place this evening at Faneuil Hall. The officers of the San Jacinto will be received at Long Wharf by a body of citizens, with music, and escorted to the Hall, where hand shaking by the people generally will constitute the proceedings.

The Mortar Fleet at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Nov. 25.—Work on the mortar fleet at this point has not been stopped, as stated in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, but is progressing rapidly, and boats are expected to be finished this week. The mortars are already cast and awaiting shipment at Pittsburgh.

Aid for North Carolina.

New York, Nov. 25.—The schooner E. Sheddon will immediately commence taking in a full cargo of provisions for Hatteras Inlet. They are for the Union men of North Carolina. These provisions are not from Government, but private donations.

From Fortress Monroe.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Com. Goldsborough reached here this morning. He reports that all is quiet at Fort Monroe. The rebels have been arresting Union men at Accotink Creek, and sending them to Richmond.

The Camp Jackson Prisoners.

Cairo, Nov. 25.—Fourteen of the Camp Jackson prisoners arrived here on the steamer Platte Valley last evening, and were to-day sent to Norfolk, Mo., to be exchanged for Federal prisoners. All quiet here and at Paducah.

Col. Mulligan.

Toledo, Nov. 25.—Col. Mulligan arrived here this evening, and had a large and enthusiastic reception by the city authorities and citizens.

☞ A letter from Gen. McClernand's camp on the 23d, says most of the wounded in the fight at Belmont are improving, and not more than twenty-five or thirty of the entire number of wounded will be incapacitated for active duty.

☞ The London *Times* compares Ball's Bluff to Braddock's defeat, and admits that no disgrace attached to the Federal troops themselves, who did all that could be expected of men.

☞ The rebels are still busy cutting telegraph wires in Missouri. On Saturday and Sunday the principal cutting took place near the Lookout station, fifteen miles above Jefferson City.

☞ Col. Turchin of the 19th Illinois Regiment is General *pro tem* of a Brigade now forming at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, his present camp.

☞ Up to Saturday six millions and a half dollars in claims were presented to the War Claims Commission, in session at St. Louis. The number of claims is 1800.

☞ Mr. Sprowle's final letter from Washington is given on our third page. His ill success in his *pass* mission will be noted.

☞ The notorious H. Clay Pate was a Captain in the Guyandotte affair. Isn't it true that *pate* was broken.

☞ Gen. Fremont will pass through Cincinnati en route for New York on Wednesday, accompanied by his family.

The Platte Valley Affair.

The Quincy *Whig* of Saturday has information from a Mr. Hawley, who was a passenger on the steamer Platte Valley, recently overhauled by Jeff. Thompson, below Cape Girardeau, which gives a new phase of that affair. After details previously given, and referring to the disguising the soldiers and other persons on board, on parole, this informant says:

Two persons on the boat, however, did not get off so easily. They were carpenters, who went from this city to Memphis about a year since, and were pressed into the Confederate service, and had been at work upon the fortifications at that place all summer. They succeeded a few days since in getting away and reaching Cairo on their way to this city. Having drawings of the works around Memphis in their possession, they showed them to Gen. Grant while at Cairo, and supposing themselves perfectly safe, had shown them to persons on the boat, besides giving all the information they were in possession of regarding the secesh army around that city. When Jeff. and his thieves came on board these men were betrayed by a spy who had taken passage for St. Louis, and who was a pretended Union man, and had on a regular United States regulation cap, with the letters "U. S." upon it. They were of course taken off, and there is every reason to suppose that before this time they are numbered among the victims of this hellish rebellion. This spy went off with the gang and was undoubtedly one of their clan. The officers of the boat were arrested at Cape Girardeau upon suspicion of being in collusion with the rebels, and the probabilities are very strong that such may have been the case.

Grand Review at Indianapolis.

[Indianapolis Journal of Saturday.]

The grandest military review ever witnessed in the State, came off at Indianapolis yesterday. The weather was propitious, and at the appointed hour the common south of the city hospital was crowded with a dense mass of spectators. A squad of cavalry was detailed to clear a portion of the ground for the review, and upon the arrival of the Governor and his staff, the grand pageant opened with the movement of Col. Bridgland's regiment of cavalry, followed by the detached companies of the same arm under Capts. Kistine and Grace. Twelve hundred men on horseback, armed and equipped for service, is a spectacle not often witnessed in a lifetime. The wide platoons swung around like a well behaved gate, and the heavy mass responded to the call of the bugle with astonishing precision. The cavalry took up position on the extreme right, with Col. Walker's, Col. Straight's and Col. Slack's regiments of infantry on the left. Two full batteries of artillery, with a couple of companies in charge of the cider mill guns, rested immediately in the rear.

The three arms of the service were thus fully represented, and the little army of nearly 5,000 men drawn up in line of battle, with bayonets and cannon glistening in the sun, was a splendid exhibition of the pomp and circumstance of war. Gov. Morton, in citizen's dress, with Gen. Noble, Col. Fletcher, and the immediate members of his staff, all splendidly mounted, rode up and down the line, which extended a half mile in length. After the review in line, the cavalry, infantry and artillery deployed in splendid style, passing in four ranks and battalion, under direction of Maj. Gen. Love, who had command of the field and conducted the review. The long line of infantry deployed on the right, and the bugles of the cavalry sounded a grand charge. On they came, with the speed of the wind and resistless power. Close on their heels came the artillery at full gallop, "the mustering squad and the clattering car." It was a thrilling scene, and many who witnessed it, as they fight their battles over again, will tell of it to their grandchildren. Of the cavalry horses, many, but very few were of the animated hair-trunk pattern.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A Lady desires a home in a private family, where her services as Seamstress will be taken as compensation for board. The best of references given. Address "E. L. A." care of Box 1652, Chicago.

WANTED—A Good Journeyman Tinman, to whom will be given a permanent situation. Call at VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO'S, 199 and 201 Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE $5,000 worth of Imported and Domestic Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars of all grades and brands, for wild or improved lands or City lots in Illinois, Iowa or Wisconsin, or for Horses or Merchandise, &c. Apply to or address WM. H. SANFORD, southeast corner of Clark and S. Water Sts., Office Room No. 4 second floor.—P. O. Box 192.

NOTICE.—Special meeting of the Stockholders of the Garden City Building Association will be held at my office on Wednesday evening next, the 27th inst. for the election of a Treasurer in place of Leopold Mayer, resigned. THOS. FREEMAN, Secretary.

SITUATION WANTED IN A Dry Goods or Grocery Store, by one who has had several years experience. Best references given. Address J. Gilbert, Tribune Office.

NOTICE.—All persons having Claims against Cook County, are hereby directed to file the same with the County Clerk on or before the 1st day of December next. Nov. 26, 1861. C. B. FARWELL, Clerk.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Wanted a situation in a wholesale or retail Drug Store, by a person having fifteen years experience, and who speaks the German language, and can be well recommended. Address "Apothecary," at this Office.

SECOND-HAND SAFE WANTED.—I wish to purchase a medium sized second hand safe. Address, giving maker's name and size, Box 4499, Chicago.

WANTED—By one who has had fifteen years experience in the manufacture of Perfumery, a situation in some wholesale Drug or Jobbing House. Address "A. R." care Post Office Box 1203.

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—Sanborn's third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those that have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the extra large at 45 cts. per can. H. SANBORN, 119 Randolph st.—P. O. Box 1943.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO. 12 La Salle street.

NEW STEAM BAKERY.—The Subscribers have opened a wholesale and retail Bakery establishment at No. 306 Randolph street, for the manufacture and sale of Crackers, Bread, Cakes and Pies, all of which will be found to be of superior quality and excellence. The facilities we have for doing a large business are such as will enable us to fill all orders promptly, with which we are favored. Country Merchants will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. THOMSON & TEMPLETON, 306 Randolph st.—P. O. Box 1266. S. THOMSON. H. TEMPLETON.

STEAM TO CORK AND LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia SCREW STEAMSHIPS Leave New York EVERY SATURDAY. For Safety Comfort and ECONOMY OF TIME AND MONEY, This line is unsurpassed. Through tickets to and from Chicago, supplied by CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street. ☞ Drafts issued on Europe for one pound sterling and upwards.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE VIA PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO AND Pennsylvania Central Rail Roads To all Eastern Cities. CLARKE & CO., THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS, Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the companies named above at their office, No. 73 Dearborn street, and at Depot P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago. The offices of the Penn R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William St., New York; No. 77 Washington St., Boston; Depot, Liberty St., Pittsburgh; No. 80 North St., Baltimore, and at Gen. Depot, Philadelphia.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY AND NATIVE WINE, FREE FROM ADULTERATIONS, Of every Description at GALE BROTHERS' Family Drug Store, 202 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

SIXTY DOZ. AMERICAN TOY Drums. 150 Casks of Marbles, 300 CASES OF TOYS, 1,500 BOYS' SLEDS Just received at Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 100 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. ☞ N. B.—Orders from the country solicited.

STRAW BOARD! STRAW BOARD!! 50 Tons STRAW BOARDS Received on consignment and for sale by [illegible].

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

P. PALMER, 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

750 Packages DOMESTICS, Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting, 12½c.
75 " Lawrence Sheeting, do
100 " Appleton do. do
100 " Indian Head do. do

The prices named on Sheetings are to Regular Customers only.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.50 per hundred.
30,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.00 do.
30,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
20,000 Stark Bags, $22.50 do.

PRINTS,
100 Cases Merrimac Prints, - - - - - 10c.
50 " American Print Works, - - - 9c
50 " Richmond Works, - - - - - - 9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
50 " Denims,
21 Bales Stripe and Tick,
250 " Batts, full 10 per cent below the market price.
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts

CLOTHS, KERSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, SILKS AND SHAWLS,

CARPETS, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three Ply.

OIL CLOTHS, BEDDING AND FEATHERS. Retail Dry Goods.

DRESS GOODS, Buying my dress goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

NOTICE. Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.

P. PALMER, 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN SONGSTER, being a collection of the best songs of the new and old worlds—American, English, Irish, and Scotch. To each book is attached A GLOSSARY, which is of great assistance in understanding some of the National peculiarities, and words and phrases. NO. 1 NOW READY. Price Ten Cents. TO BE HAD OF JOHN W. NORRIS, Wholesale and Retail Newsdealer, 102 Madison street and 109 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, A Farm ten miles from the city, containing 160 acres; 100 prairie, balance timber. A comfortable House and a large Orchard of Apple and other fruit trees. One of the first settled farms in the vicinity of Chicago. Will take other productive property in part payment—will divide the farm if desired. For particulars address E. CORNIN, Plainfield, Will County, Ill.

MOTHERS, MILLINERS, Dressmakers, and Ladies generally, do not fail to secure the splendid Winter number of Mme. Demorest's Quarterly Mirror of Fashion; now ready. Contains magnificent fashion plates; full sized patterns; valuable information, and nearly 100 elegant engravings. Yearly, $1.00, with a valuable premium. Postage on the premium, three cents extra. Single copies twenty five cents. Without the plates and full sized patterns, ten cents. Published at No. 473 Broadway, New York, and sold everywhere, or sent by mail. Largest, latest and best Fashion Magazine in the world, and worth more than ten times its cost.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and known under the firm of Nelson & Wehrli, (Painters, No. 58 Michigan Avenue,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against, or due said firm, will be settled by Thos. Nelson, who continues the business at the old stand. THOMAS NELSON, RUDOLPH WEHRLI. Chicago, Nov 26, '61.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best improved Farms in Livingston County, Illinois, of 570 Acres of Land. Ninety acres of good Timber, a good living stream of water, and a good Railroad Station, just about the middle of said Farm, where there is one good warehouse, depot and post office. Said Farm is all under cultivation, well fenced, [illegible]. Has a good Farm House of six rooms, good cellar, two small tenant houses, barn, cribs, &c. The above Farm is about 90 miles from Chicago, on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad. I will sell the above Farm cheap for cash, or in payments to suit purchasers; or will exchange the same for unincumbered Chicago city property. For further particulars address [illegible], Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

PATENT BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR. Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat. Choice Rye Flour, fresh ground. White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality. Extra Spring Wheat Flour. Delivered to any part of the city. Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LESTER & CO'S PATENT Heating and Ventilating Furnace, For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c. This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in this locality that a particular notice is not necessary. [illegible] Office, No. 16 Lasalle street.

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S HATS!! In Beaver, Felt & Straw. A full selection for Winter Wear. 41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE! [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, [Opposite the Tremont House.] Regular Sale Days, At their Salesrooms: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Knit Goods, Wool Socks, Shirts, Drawers, Shawls, Ready-made Clothing, &c. &c. AT AUCTION On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 9 1-2 O'clock, At our Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, [illegible] a variety of Domestic Goods, Shawls, &c. &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., WAREHOUSE SALE. The following property in store at the Warehouse of Wm. H. Keogh, 15 River street, will be sold to pay charges, on Monday, 16th day of December next, at 9½ A. M. Unless previously claimed and charges paid: Marked "C" in a diamond—4 casks Hardware, 2 boxes Hardware, 3 boxes Mills, 2 bdl. Saws. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERIOR NEW and SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Nov. 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 Lake street, a large assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting of Parlor Furniture, Sofas, Corner and Side What-nots, Tete a Tetes, Brocatelle Parlor Suites in solid Rosewood, Mahogany and Marble top Centre Tables, Bookcases and Secretaries, Card Tables, Tea Trays, Bedsteads, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany Chamber Suites, with marble tops, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, &c. &c. Dining Room Oak and Walnut Tables and Chairs; Miscellaneous Articles, Hat Trees, Piano Stools, Oil Cloths, &c. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

SUTLER'S GOODS AT AUCTION, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 9½ o'clock will be sold at our Salesrooms, No. 85 Lake street, a fine assortment of Groceries and other Goods, selected expressly for Sutlers' outfit. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold 128 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots; 18 cases Women's Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. Terms cash—Par Funds. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. Will be sold on MONDAY, Nov. 25th, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th, FRIDAY, Nov. 29th, Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets and Mittens, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Hoods and Brown Sheeting, Comforters, Jackets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Grey and White Wool Blankets, [illegible] Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

For Europe

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building. LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER. Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SCHAACK, No. 47......STATE STREET......No. 47. Has the sale of these Popular Stoves.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates which include all expenses except ocean insurance. [illegible] Apply to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. H. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

A NEW INVOICE OF THOSE GLASS CONES Just received, with Splendid Lithographic Engravings, For Sale in any quantity. NEW STYLES OF Lamps and Lamp Fixtures, Downer's Kerosene, and the best Brands of CARBON OILS, At Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, No. 175.........LAKE STREET.........No. 175.

BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON. A Chemical Combination of Pure Sherry Wine, [illegible] Peruvian Bark. [illegible] Prepared ONLY and sold by SMITH & DWYER, Chemists and Druggists, 92 Lake street, cor. Tremont House.

PROF. GIRAC, Professor at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861.

THE CONVENTION AND THE CURRENCY.

We have shown in preceding articles, under this head, that the effect of piling paper currency on top of our specie is to raise prices without adding anything to values, and that the necessary consequence of such increase of prices is to send our gold and silver to other countries where it will buy more of any given commodity than they will buy at home. There is another phase of this subject which should be well considered. In times of "prosperity," when the banks are expanding largely, when money is plenty and prices are going up "booming," we hear a great deal about excessive importations. Some people would have us believe that at such seasons an inexcusable mania possesses the importing class, and that they must be lectured out of their propensity for ruining the country. But how can we expect anything else when we multiply our own prices with bank notes to such a degree that wares and fabrics of Europe are worth from fifty to one hundred per cent. more here than they are at home, while the labor necessary for their production here, is by the same agency, made twice as expensive as it is there? But that is not all. The same addition to price, effected by the multiplication of bank notes, affects our breadstuffs and provisions so that the foreign markets are thrown into the hands of foreign producers. That is, the same cause which raises the price of a yard of American cloth, and the price of a day's labor, raises equally the price of a bushel of wheat; and if the actual cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Illinois and transporting it to Liverpool is the same as the cost of producing it in Russia and carrying it to the same market, Russia can undersell us because her prices are not inflated at home by the presence of a paper currency two or three times greater in volume than her real money. In point of fact, the cost of producing a bushel of grain in the Western States of America, measured by actual labor, is much less than in any other part of the world, while the means of transportation are certainly equal to those which any other country can boast of. But we foolishly throw away the advantage which nature has given us, by piling fifty or one hundred per cent. of price, not value, on our breadstuffs at home, which enables other countries, where the cost of producing grains is fifty to one hundred per cent. greater than here, to meet us at Liverpool on equal terms.

This is an interesting and important subject. Let us illustrate it further. If it takes only half as many day's labor to lay down one hundred bushels of wheat in New York as it does to lay down one hundred bushels in Odessa, of course the American producer, other things being equal, can undersell his Russian competitor fifty per cent, and hold the markets of the world as a monopoly. But if, by reason of the existence of a paper currency of two or three hundred millions, the prices of labor, clothing, houses, lands, and breadstuffs, are raised fifty per cent in America, while they remain in their normal condition in Russia, the Russian producer can meet us at Liverpool on equal terms, and if our prices at home are raised seventy-five per cent, he can crowd us out of the market, or compel that market to take all he has to sell before we can sell a bushel. In point of fact we do multiply our prices, all of our prices, by paper currency. According to the returns made to the Secretary of the Treasury and embodied in his report of March 26, 1860, the country then had $83,594,537 in specie and $207,102,477 in bank notes circulating as money. It would not be safe to say that prices in the United States were two and a half times higher than the natural and specie standard, although the bank issues were two and a half times greater than the specie, because if the bank issues were put out of existence a large amount of the specie which we have been sending to Europe and Asia during the past twenty years would speedily return. Yet no one will deny that prices have been very greatly inflated, by this plethora of bank notes. The deleterious effect of such inflation on the market for American breadstuffs we have already shown.

Let us now return for a moment to the "excessive importations," the "drain of specie" and their cognate ills. By inflating the prices of cloth, iron and wheat fifty or one hundred per cent at home, we make it very profitable to import cloth and iron, and comparatively unprofitable to export wheat. So of course our specie must go to Europe to pay for the cloth and iron. The process is perfectly simple. The importer is not to blame. He takes things as he finds them. He buys in the lowest market and sells in the highest, like a sensible man. When he makes his payments to the English manufacturer he finds it to his advantage to ship specie rather than produce, because wheat is so mockingly high in New York and so confoundedly low in Liverpool.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

The Government and people, army and civil, West Point and political appointees, we are all learning from experience what no theory could have taught us in advance. It was not to be gained in books, nor was it set down there, the adjustment of the details of a war of this magnitude, to our civil system. The latter of necessity has been elastic. Trade and private capital look out for themselves, and make their own bargains to suit each case, for private, pocket interest controls, is sensitive to its own disadvantages, and only proceeds by studying its own ground. The only rule is what will pay; how it is to be done the cheapest?

On the contrary the army system has been iron bound, covered with clasps and bars, with every possible padlock attached, and as many keys as padlocks. Routine and red tape have stood guard, in the place of the lively, active, self-interested supervision of private business. And this was necessary. It was well enough too and answered every purpose in a time of peace. Too much has been written against "Red Tape." It is easy to cry out against it, but it would not do to part with the checks which are especially established to do away with favoritism, and maintain one strict line and place for all comers. As it is, there are evils enough of this class that pass these barriers, which removed, would pour in an avalanche of frauds and abuses of every kind and magnitude, and which would add immeasurably to the present duties of the Committees who are just now looking up matters of this kind.

What is wanted, and what will come, is a proper adjustment of the two plans, and giving to the business portion of military affairs more flexibility, and the advantage of a lightness of movement more akin to the operations of the other. Take the matter of the transportation of troops. By the rule established, much has been saved to the government in one direction. Many frauds upon its treasury have been prevented.

But the evil has been the inflexibility of the rule. The rate fixed by the War Department was made uniform at two cents per mile, cheap enough and a sufficient reduction in most instances. For small parties to be transported no railroad company would make lower figures. But when it comes to carrying for long routes regiments of infantry and cavalry in long special trains of from eighty to one hundred and fifty cars, the case becomes different, and the contract a tempting one, as the railroad companies themselves declare. The point we wish to make is, if the railroad companies deem these instances—and they have been numerous—so desirable that they are willing to spend from five hundred to two thousand dollars to obtain contracts for transporting troops from the West to Washington, and from the East to the West, it is all very proper and entirely natural; but the Government should have the advantage. The people are paying heavy bills about now, and Uncle Sam is in no condition to throw away profitable margins.

The rate fixed by the Government might have been made two cents per mile the *maximum*, and shut off excessive rates, which was the intention of the rule, and then if three or more rival routes choose to compete for any particular contract, as they have actively none in the case of Wisconsin and Illinois troops, the saving of a thousand or more dollars to the Government would not be an evil in a war time, not to speak of its removing temptations from the path of officers who, by strictly construing the rule, felt that the Government was in no wise defrauded by any "substantial proofs of friendliness" on the part of railroad representatives, bestowed upon themselves.

This will give an idea of the precise nature of the charges that will be substantiated against some of our Western officers, and we urge that the rule of the Government opened the way to a lax morality in this respect. Frauds there will be, and fraudulent transactions enough to be ripped up, even under the strictest rules, but all these gently inclined planes from the path of strict rectitude should, and, as we think we have shown, may, profitably to the Government, be done away with.

WHY NOT?

Col. Farnsworth's regiment of twelve hundred Illinois troopers are at Washington, just without the limits of the city. No one believes or expects that they will be ready for active service before Spring. As now located, their subsistence and forage, the bread and meat for the men and hay and oats for the horses must be brought to them from a distance, and at at the high rates that must rule in the Capital throughout the winter. Already the horses are on short allowance, and this before the cold season has set in. Why not have detained regiments of this kind in a locality where they could have been fed at less cost? And why not now let these boys mount their horses and by a few days' ride pitch their winter camp in some cosy farming district in Pennsylvania, where huge hay ricks abound, and bursting granaries. Men and horses would come out in the spring all the better for such location. There are other cavalry regiments at Washington to which this question will apply.

ARMY MUSIC.

Parton, in his *Life of Jackson*, says that when the General was at the head of five thousand volunteers, prepared to make his celebrated campaign in the Creek country, there was but one drum in his camp, and that the music beaten out of it was that to which his men marched to the successive victories that resulted in the extermination of the Creek nation. Since that time, music of the martial sort has been so cultivated in the country that now almost every regiment has its brass band; and the estimated cost of the bands in the service is nearly *three millions of dollars per annum!* It is no wonder, when we see these portentous figures, that the attention of the War Office has been turned to this matter, nor that a movement is to be made in Congress to reduce the number of musicians, and to cut down their pay. The merely ornamental part of soldiering has, we hope, been done; and in actual service, the horns, trombones and cornets, of which there are enough to blow down Jericho, are of little use. It is time that drum and fife were ushered to their places of honor and usefulness.

The Western Armory Site.

Since Chicago and Rock Island have made such strong claims for the location of the new National Armory that is to be built in the West, numerous small competitors have sprung up, with a forlorn hope to carry off the prize in the dispute between the two leading claimants. For instance, there is Springfield, that demonstrates to a nicety that the shire town of Sangamon county is exactly in the centre of the universe, and that if one Springfield can make a great success with one armory, another can with the second. La Salle occupies several columns of the local paper with a memorial signed by the leading citizens, to the effect that LaSalle is exactly on the spot where coal and iron, and communication by rail and canal, and cheap living, and safety from attack in time of war, do abound in great quantities. Room in the arena for Springfield and LaSalle! Who comes next.

The object if not the result of all this competition in the West, is to defeat Chicago and give the armory to Pittsburg. The special committee of the House to consider and report upon a suitable location for this establishment is already too close against the West and in favor of Pittsburgh for any such diversions of Western interests. We give the committee as originally constituted:

Chairman, Mr. Morehead of the Pittsburgh district; Mr. McClernand (not now a member) of the Springfield, Illinois district; Mr. Bingham of northeast Ohio; Mr. Kellogg of Mich.; Mr. Stratton of N. J.; Mr. Delano of Mass.; Mr. Rollins of Mo.; Mr. Vanderer of Iowa, and Mr. Wallace of western Pennsylvania.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It has been stated in the Washington dispatches that the Government have determined to reopen the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Passenger trains from Wheeling now run to Cumberland, and freight trains go thirteen miles further, to Green Spring. From the Baltimore papers we learn that the rebuilding of the bridges destroyed by the rebels, and other works of reparation, are being carried on with all diligence by the company, so that the eastern division is promised to be ready for opening very shortly. The middle section may be cleared of the rebels that yet infest the region through which it passes, without any great difficulty. In fact, the work of clearance has already, in good part, been accomplished, and General Kelley no doubt only awaits orders from Washington to complete what remains.

Confederate Form of Prayer.

The Confederate rebels had their second fast day on the 15th, and the capture of Port Royal and the arrest of Mason and Slidell came just in the nick of time to make them feel the solemnities due to such an occasion. The southern press published the "form of prayer," established by authority from all the churches alike—Presbyterian, Episcopal, Hebrew and Catholic—from which it would seem that the Richmond junta are disposed to regulate even the speech and petition of the pulpit. It was expressly provided that in the Jewish synagogues the word "Christ" might be omitted in the form, which reads thus:

Almighty God, the sovereign disposer of events, it hath pleased Thee to protect and defend the Confederate States hitherto in their conflict with their enemies, and be unto them a shield.

With grateful thanks we recognize Thy hand, and acknowledge that not unto us but unto Thee, belongeth the victory; and in humble dependence upon Thy Almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of the cause, we appeal to Thee that it may please Thee to set at naught the efforts of all our enemies and put them to confusion and shame.

O, Almighty God, we pray Thee that it may please Thee to grant us Thy blessing upon our arms, and give us victory over all our enemies, wherever they may be.

Preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity; all of which we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Blessed Lord and Saviour, to whom, with Thee the Father and the Holy Spirit, we will give all the praise and glory for time and throughout all eternity. Amen and Amen.

Nothing was said about the appropriate music for this day, but it wouldn't have been a bad idea to adopt some variation of the Rogue's March to words like these, which, being familiar, could have been sung by all the congregation:

When the Devil was sick
The Devil a Saint would be;
When the Devil got well,
The Devil a Saint was he.

Col. Hecker Restored.

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes that Col. Hecker has been restored to his command—the 24th Illinois—and that he has arrived in camp. No further particulars are given.

WISCONSIN COLONELS.—Colonel O'Connor, of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, on the Potomac, is in ill health, and there is talk of his resignation. Lieut. Colonel Fairchild is now in command. Col. Van Dor, of the 7th, also on the Potomac, has quit the camp and handed over the command to Lieut. Colonel Robinson, though not as yet making his resignation. Col. Cutler of the 6th has been in command of Gen. Rufus King's brigade during the absence of that gentleman on a visit to New York.

☞ In Western Canada four inches of snow fell a week ago.

FROM COL. JULIUS WHITE'S REGIMENT.

37th Ill. Regiment, Col. Julius White—Lt. Col. Barnes made Commandant at Boonville—Matters at that Post—Expedition of Lt. Eaton—Difficulty with the Home Guards—They are sent into Camp—Gen. Fremont's Removal—The German Home Guards Hunting out Secesh—The Chaplain thrown by his Horse—Amiable Secesh wishes in his behalf—Good Health of the Troops and Cheerful Prospects.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
BOONVILLE, Nov. 19, 1861.

It has been a long time since I had an opportunity of writing to the TRIBUNE, for a multiplicity of cares attach to a Post position. The lamentable affray which occurred between Capt. J. E. Powell of Gen. Pope's staff and Capt. Kaiser of the Dutch Boonville Home Guards, and of which you have heard, led to the appointment of Lt. Col. M. S. Barnes of the 37th Illinois Volunteers (Fremont Rifles) as Commandant of this post, and your correspondent was sent with him, in an official capacity more thoroughly military than he has yet enjoyed.

Col. Barnes, on his arrival, found matters in a very bad shape between the Home Guards and the United States authorities. Capt. Powell, who is Division Quartermaster under Gen. Pope, having reason to suppose that U. S. property had been obtained by the Home Guards,—who, by the way, have never been mustered into the United Service—went with a squad of ten men (37th regiment) under command of Lieut. Eaton, to Thespian Hotel, where the Home Guards were quartered, and demanded entrance. This was denied, and his entrance disputed with "charged bayonets," when Capt. P. drew his sword and demanded it, nothing was intended. It became necessary for him to ward off their bayonet-thrusts with his sword, when firing commenced on the part of the Guards, of whom there was some fifty. Three of our boys were severely wounded, and the stock of Capt. Powell's pistol was shot away, while still it was held in its case on his belt.

The force of the concussion made by three balls passing through this pistol-case, threw Capt. P. against the gate, which was instantly opened by Lieut. Eaton, who stood there by the Quartermaster, and both proceeded down the street, the Home Guards still firing after them. How either of them escaped is a wonder—a miracle. The fence in front of the Hall is perforated with balls, and brick and wooden houses all about bear their marks.

It was thus the matter stood when Col. Barnes arrived, and he was waited upon by many citizens of moderate Union or equally moderate secesh sentiments, begging that the Home Guards might be removed, as they were guilty of acts of the grossest injustice and cruelty on the inhabitants of this region, while strong Union men desired that they might be retained as the only hope here, if our forces were removed. Col. Barnes merely took them from town, and had them encamp on the Fair Grounds, with our own forces, putting them on guard duty, and making them amenable to him. This was the limit of his power, and the best he could do. Since this removal, the town, which before was seemingly dead, has revived, and the streets and stores are full of people.

Col. Barnes is a very popular man in Boonville and in the army. He is calm, kind and judicious, while at the same time he is firm in the maintenance of discipline. The soldiers need only his command to bring a ready and glad obedience, and the towns people feel that they and their interests are safe in his hands.

Fremont's removal is taken with a good grace by the officers of the army, who felt chagrined only in the fact that, as matters then looked to them, it occurred in the face of the enemy and during an onward move. If it had occurred a month ago, it would have been quietly acquiesced in, as indeed it is now, save by those who have lived on his power. By these remarks do not understand me as reflecting on Gen. Fremont's integrity, or as speaking of him with disrespect as an officer or a man; but the impression seems to be, that another might, and without doubt would, meet at once the ends of the Government and the issues of the army with greater felicity. The Germans are opposed to his removal, because the entire system of Dutch Home Guards hung on him; and as expressed in a recent letter from a Dutch officer, published in a German paper in St. Louis, "If Fremont remains, we remain, (the Home Guards;) if he falls, we fall with him!

We have our hands full here in arresting the officers and soldiers of Price's army who are "living in the bush," about here, and making occasional inroads upon Union men. I have had the pleasure of going in an official capacity, myself, with squads of men under my command, and performing this duty. Scouting, by day and night relieves the tedium of post duty with your correspondent, and the danger and darkness, the reconnoissance on all fours or the "neck or nothing" horse-back-ride, with clanking swords, only help to increase the thrilling interest of the work. Many nights are wholly consumed in the saddle, and very often the ever ready pistol is grasped in a nervous hand, expecting that an instant more may open to us a foe which we trust not. There are many secesh squads about us, and the rumors of attacks are frequent and portentous. We are on the alert, however. Just now, though, I am disabled, having been thrown by a vicious horse, just as I was starting on a scout—a fall on my head, which had so nearly cost me my life that one secessionist was heard to say "We've good news to tell now—that d—d —— is dead." A man cannot hope to be popular among rebels while he is faithful to the Government.

We are not near enough to the main army to be able to understand the present backwood movement, but whatever it is we are all hoping it does not mean a cessation of the war. The 37th is at Syracuse to-night, en-route for St. Louis. Where they will be, or we, a week from this, we can have no idea. So far as we can learn we are to be retained at this post, though with an increased force, while the Home Guards will probably either be disbanded, (a bad policy) or mustered in and removed to active service, (a good policy).

Be sure we are far from being tired of our life, nor do we very much dread the winter. If the paymaster comes, and our requisitions for clothing for our men are filled, we shall be able to defy the power of old Boreas. Rations are ample and good, the health is good, at least here—and we feel contented; only desiring that this life may be seasoned with a little more of genuine fight, mixed with our guerilla scouting, and U. S. service constable duty. A.

Shall a National Armory be Established in Chicago?

Editors Chicago Tribune:

This question has awakened your people to the benefits of such an institution and the earnest and enlightened discussion which it has invited, and if continued will do more to draw the attention of your citizens, not only to the mode by which this can be secured, but also to other objects of interest of equal and still greater importance to the future welfare of the city.

I have not the honor of citizenship in your commercial metropolis, but my relations are such that my interest and sympathies are alike interested in this and every other measure which will advance your prosperity.

These relations have at times made me "a looker on in Venice," ever ready to lend my humble support for any and every measure that I believed would advance your interests. I rejoice, therefore, in this movement to obtain from Congress the establishment of a National Armory in your city.

If there is to be another such establishment, as I think there must be, there surely is no locality in the West or Northwest, which is so well entitled to it as yours.

In this I concur substantially with your own citizens; but if your people would succeed in this or in any other national recognition of the merits of your locality, they will be wise to bear in mind that their own center is not *exactly* the center of the world, nor the only stand point from which the merits of your application is to be judged.

The people of my own—the Empire State—are, like yourselves, a commercial people; but, while the boundaries of your trade embrace the great Northwest, here embrace the world. You may now justly claim that you are a great central city of the *West*, and on that claim may bring powerful arguments to prove to members of Congress from New York, Boston and Philadelphia the merits of your locality, but could you make all the advantages of your position available, as you have the acknowledged power to do, but which you have hitherto neglected, you would, I think, go to Congress and *demand* a National Armory, or any other national institution required to be established west of the Alleghanies on the ground that yours was *the* great central city of the West.

New York is proud, as well she may be, of Chicago as one of her great western tributaries, but when a New Yorker turns his commercial vision to the West, it reaches to the Pacific, and Japan, and China, and what to his mind makes a central Western city is, that it be on the great commercial thoroughfare between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The merchant of New York or Boston, or even Portland, has hitherto found his route to the gold fields of Kansas or to San Francisco leading him through St. Louis, or via the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad through Missouri, and sends his mails and his telegraphs by that route; and though you may urge that while that may be the *present* avenue, yet it is not the legitimate and permanent one, for that line is obliged to bend its course back to the north, or to the valley of the Platte River and the South Pass, which is in your own latitude, and that a railroad from your city due west to the Missouri River would bring back and secure to you the advantage hitherto enjoyed by St. Louis, and which has done so much to centralize and advance the prosperity of that city and circumscribe and retard your own. Yet with all this he may still tell you that he cannot realize that any city can be sufficiently central in its position to entitle it to a National Armory that is hundreds of miles aside, or is not directly on, the great National thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific cities.

But Chicago secures to herself the immediate extension of one of her own roads to the Mississippi river, pointing in the most direct possible line to the North Bend of the Platte and the South Pass, and thereby place herself upon this great Pacific avenue, the shortest and most direct route which can ever be constructed between the two oceans. When standing proudly in the center of this national thoroughfare, the distributing point of all the Northern and Central States, the acknowledged central city of the West, Congress must acknowledge her claim to a National Armory.

The Armory obtained would indeed be of great benefit to your city, but only the shadow of the vast advantages which such a commercial railroad avenue as I have suggested would secure.

The one would be an unfailing support to a few thousand operatives—the other would make Central Iowa, Nebraska and the golden products of the Rocky Mountains tributary to your commercial world, greatly augment the volume of your trade and travel; increase your manufactures; advance the value and increase on your real estate, and by broader and stronger the basis of your future growth and prosperity, and would also give you the most ample protection against the recurrence of another lengthy revulsion.

Let the discussion therefore which has so happily begun in relation to the Armory, go on; let the ways and means of it be carefully canvassed; let every element of strength be combined which will give you power and influence in your application.

You have already convinced yourselves of the merits of your claim, and you have within your own reach the sure means of securing the support of almost every eastern State.

The measure I have suggested will establish a bond of sympathy and interest with the East, which will be to you a rock of irresistible strength and safety in the halls of Congress.

I understand that such an avenue as you require to change the current of trade and travel over the plains of Nebraska from St. Louis, or the Southern route, direct to your city, is already projected and in actual progress—that it is constructed and in successful operation due west from your city 200 miles, and graded ready for the iron 30 miles farther, and within about 150 miles of the Missouri river, and that your aid to the amount of $100,000 would carry it to the Des Moines River (100 miles from the Missouri) next year, and $150,000 more would cross the Missouri into Nebraska in 1863.

This sum is perhaps not more than double the cost of the grounds which would be required for the National Armory; but if you could secure but one of these two measures, let your own common sense determine which would pay the best returns to your city.

Judging from my own stand point, I would say that you require the one, by which to obtain the other.

This road extension to Nebraska has been presented to your citizens within the past 18 months, and was, I understand, received with favor by the business men of the city, but owing to the great depression of that time, and then to the rebellion, it was deferred "to a more convenient season."

Now, then, is the time to give encouragement to this enterprise.

The men who control it, are known in the business circles of our Eastern cities as sound, sagacious and prudent, who fully understand the merits of the undertaking. They will move in its progress moderately, perhaps to suit their own interests, or rapidly to suit yours. With your aid and co operation the work would be opened immediately.

The Pacific Telegraph line has just been established over this road, and is now being erected. This is one step in the right direction, and you have but to will it and give it a moderate support and its immediate accomplishment will be placed beyond contingency, and the success of your application for a National Army secured. NEW YORK.

About Coal Oils—Statements of Interest to the Public.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

In a late article in your paper attention has been drawn to the danger attending the extensive use now made of the so-called Kerosene, Coal, or Carbon Oils. As the subject is one of interest to many of your readers, a statement of some of the properties of these oils may be of use to them. Until within a year or two, these oils above named were obtained only from the destructive distillation of varieties of Cannell coal, varying from the rich "Boghead mineral," containing but little earthy matter, to the poor "Bituminous shales," in some of which, the earthy matter exceeds 70 per cent. The introduction into commerce within the past eighteen months of the natural "Rock oil or Petroleum," yielded in such immense quantities by the oil wells of Western Pennsylvania, and other localities, has led to the almost complete abandonment of the coals before named, and the exclusive use of Petroleum for the production of the oils met with in market, under the above and other names. The composition of these *natural* and *artificial* oils, although differing materially in the nature and amount of the foreign substances or impurities present, is yet almost identical in their chemical constitution of those parts, valuable for illuminating purposes. Leaving the impurities out of the question, they both consist of compounds of hydrogen and carbon without oxygen. These are called hydro-carbons. A number of these hydro-carbons exist in both of these oils, all consisting of the same elements, but some containing more and others less carbon united with the same quantity of hydrogen. This difference in the composition causes a corresponding difference in the specific gravity, boiling points, and temperature at which they can be ignited. As the amount of carbon increases the liquid becomes heavier, boils at a higher temperature, and requires a greater heat before it can be set on fire. In the crude coal oils the extremes are not quite so great as in Petroleum, but in both a portion of the heaviest and of the lightest oils have to be removed to constitute a *safe* and *good* burning oil. Since Petroleum is now only used for making refined oils it is unnecessary to refer further to coal oils.

The process of refining Petroleum consists not only in separating by distillation the volatile portions from the tarry and earthy matters contained in the crude, and then removing by chemical treatment the foreign substances that would give color to the finished product; a far more important point is to separate and remove both the heavier and lighter portions, using only those that combine the most perfect illuminating properties with the entire absence of danger for accidental ignition or explosion.

Too many manufacturers aim only to obtain an oil of a white or light color, and this is comparatively easy. Proper regard is seldom paid to safety, or to the burning qualities. The heavy oil alone, whatever may be its color, is utterly worthless for burning. A lamp filled with it will go out in a few moments, and the flame, while burning, will be dull and smoky. When mixed with lighter oil this effect is somewhat lessened; but, owing to the imperfect capillary attraction of the wick for this oil, the light, after a short time, flickers, puffs, the wick becomes crusted or charred, and the flame grows smaller and smaller, or goes entirely out. A disagreeable smell usually accompanies this oil thus prepared, and often is disseminated through the room in burning. The use of the lighter oil is still more objectionable. None of the difficulties in burning before alluded to apply to this. Whether used alone or mixed with the heavier oil, it burns with a clear, bright flame, but *is as dangerous as burning fluid or camphene*, in fact even more so, since the lamps used for these oils are not constructed for safety, and the liability to accidents therefore greater.

The crude oil, when heated begins usually to boil at about 160 deg. F., the temperature gradually enrising as the distillation proceeds, until towards the last the boiling point exceeds the melting point of lead, or over 700 deg. fahr. The portions that should enter into the composition of good burning oil are only those that distill between the temperature of 280 deg. fahr. and of 450 deg. F. The first portions of the distillate are often of as light specific gravity as 80 deg. Baume, (.667) and gradually increase in density as the heat rises in the still, until a specific gravity of 52 deg. Baume (.769) is reached, when it becomes safe to mix the further portions together to make the burning oil. Although the boiling point of the light portion is considerably above 212 deg. F., yet its vapor rises readily at common temperatures, even as low as the freezing point. A burning oil containing any amount of it, will therefore evolve from its surface a greater or less amount of vapor, which, mixing with the atmosphere, will catch fire on the application of a lighted match, burning harmlessly if in an open vessel, but causing a terrific explosion if in a close vessel, with only a narrow opening. No opinion can be formed of the safety of a sample by trying the density alone. As a large portion of the heavy distillate that should be rejected has a density of 30 deg. B. (.875), whilst the lighter portion, or benzole as it is generally called, and *which is still more objectionable* from its danger, has an average density of 65 deg. B. (.718), it is evident that a mixture of the two liquids in different proportions, will furnish a liquid of any desired density, but which would be as dangerous as the benzole alone, although presenting all the appearance of a good merchantable article. Thus, by mixing the whole of the heavier portion with a part, say one-half or three-quarters of benzule, a mixture may be had that will stand at 40°, 41°, 42°, or any other desired degree that may be utterly unfit to sell, from its explosive qualities, while it will prove also an inferior burning oil, from the large amount of worthless heavy oil it contains. When it is borne in mind that many of the crude oils yield almost 25 per cent. of this light, benzule, it is evident how important it is for the refiner to endeavor to make it saleable by mixing with the heavy oil, which is also to prove a loss instead of a profit, without regard to the worthless and dangerous character of the mixture thus formed.

The aim of the skilful and conscientious manufacturer is to obtain an oil perfectly free from the dangerous and explosive benzule, and also from the injurious heavy oil—thus affording a fluid of light specific gravity, nearly uniform in composition, and yielding a steady, clear, brilliant light, *free from smell or smoke, crusting the wick* or other imperfections, and incapable of being set on fire unless heated to 120° F. at least. As the increased yield made by mixing the whole products of distillation, is so much greater than when the proper plan, pointed out above, is pursued, it can be no wonder that the cupidity of many refiners tempts them to adopt a course so full of danger, and by mixing in the heavy oil mislead the purchaser by the supposed safety due to the low specific gravity.

Fortunately, the check and safeguard is so simple as to be within every one's reach. It is simply necessary to pour a small quantity into a saucer, and attempt to light it with a burning match. Should it catch fire easily, or before the oil becomes *hot*, not merely warm, do not touch it at any price; should it catch fire easily, the heavier it is the more worthless it is. The best oil is never under 44° or 45° and cannot be ignited one-tenth as easily as the worthless mixture above mentioned standing at 40° or 41°. A bluish shade indicates the presence of the heavy oil, and should be viewed with suspicion. P.

Jim Lane's Brigade to be Paid.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 21st.]

HEAD QUARTERS, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19, 1861.

GENERAL: Your communication of the 13th inst. is just received. I am instructed by Gen. Hunter to say in reply that the troops and your command will be paid as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. W. SMITH, Lt. and A. A. G.
Brig. Gen. JAS. H. LANE.

The Original South Carolina Ordinance.

[Washington cor. N. Y. World, 23d.]

Com. Dupont sent home, and the Navy Department is now in possession of, the original South Carolina ordinance of secession, beautifully engrossed upon parchment, with the autographs of the South Carolina seceders, headed by Gen. Jameson. The photographs of all the members were also found at Beaufort with the ordinance, and a large number of other important documents, which will seriously interfere with South Carolina's prospects for an unmitigated sovereignty.

The Port Royal Victory as Seen by England.

[From a probable editorial in the London Times of November [illegible]]

When the Athenian democracy, whose turbulence and ambition, without their redeeming brilliancy, are repeated in another age and hemisphere, [illegible] for it is hardly worthy of a better name. It would be strange if the people of the Southern Confederacy failed to regard the tempest which scattered their enemy's fleet, and deprived it of material supplies for the attack, as a warning from Heaven. With what remained of it the invaders were unable, perhaps prudently unwilling, to effect an immediate landing, and to the naval force was therefore left the doubtful honor of the assault. Translated from American hyperbole and the braggadocio of journalism into ordinary language, the result appears to be briefly this: that a powerful fleet of some twenty vessels, armed with over two hundred of the heaviest guns known in modern war, succeeded, after a heroic resistance, prolonged for more than five hours, at short range, in overpowering the few defenders of two hastily-constructed earthworks, mounted with a few dozen cannon, badly served by inexperienced artillerists. We are unable to discern, from an English point of view, anything to justify the shouts of triumph that have greeted the issue. Exultation over so unequal a contest is not among the traditions of the British navy. With us the bayonet would probably have made the work shorter and sharper. But Yankee caution will find its way even into warlike operations, and much of the credit of the combat is bestowed in the Northern States, upon that feature of it which was emphatically a Yankee trick. When the commander, instead of anchoring his vessels in line for a fair stand-up fight, led them in succession through what are rather obscurely called "intersecting circles in front of the forts, it is no wonder that the gallant Carolinians should have been disheartened and disgusted by the prudent device that confused their aim. Even with this unfair disadvantage they seem to have done no inconsiderable mischief to the fleet, hulling all the ships many times, smashing the mainmast of one, and disabling the engine of a second. Had the northerners fairly exposed themselves at anchor, as English hearts of oak would have done, a different result might have closed the scene.—N. Y. World.

End of the Campaign in Western Virginia.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 21st.]

Our advices from Cheat Mountain are that several of the Ohio regiments are ordered, and are now on their way, to Kentucky. Others, it is reported, will take up the line of march in a few days for Gen. Kelley's headquarters at Romney, and in connection with the forces already there, commence a forward movement in concert with an expected movement of the grand army of the Potomac.

The advance camp of Gen. Reynolds, now holding the mountain pass, will retain their position, and will make themselves snug and comfortable and secure in their strongly entrenched blockhouses. The rebels who have heretofore threatened his advance have pretty much all dissipated away. Their own accounts of themselves, as ascertained in their captured letters, are gloomy enough. Out of 1500 men in one body, not 300 were fit for service. But very few of Lee's "grand army" now remain on the other side of Cheat Mountain pass. Discouraged, diseased, demoralized, they have dissipated away until our troops find but little to engage their attention. Consequently our Generals are removing them to other fields.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, 18th.]

We learn that the following disposition has been made of our forces in Western Virginia:

Gen. Jackson's command will go into winter quarters at Monterey.

Gen. Loring's command will be divided; a portion will winter at Green River Bridge, and another portion will be moved to Winchester, Strasburg, and that vicinity.

Gen. Floyd is still on the Kanawha, his lines extending from Cotton Hill to Montgomery Ferry.

The Third Virginia Regiment, Col. Stark, of Wise's Brigade, has been ordered to join Gen. Floyd's command.

Fremont Going to New York.

[New York Correspondence Phila. Inquirer.]

General Fremont has written to some of his friends here, to say that he expects to be in New York in the course of a few days, and a movement is on foot on the part of some of our German fellow citizens to give him a public reception, which will probably take the form of a mass meeting, with a torchlight procession, etc., etc. A preliminary meeting to make arrangements was held last evening, whereat speeches were made, remarkable rather for their intemperate and injudicious language, than patriotism or good sense. As a general principle, any attempt to raise an issue between the Administration and any of our public men by admirers of the latter, can only be productive of mischief, a truth which the patriotism of our German fellow citizens is too strong and too well tried not to permit them to acknowledge.

The following is the call which appeared in the German papers:

JOHN C. FREMONT.

The removal of John C. Fremont has awakened an outcry of dissatisfaction among the majority of the Northern people, especially the Germans, which no blame of the gentlemen who stand at the head of the Administration can suppress.

The chief complaints against Fremont are: Firstly, that he wishes to uproot by war *the cause* of the war; and secondly, that he has given foreigners, particularly Germans, honorable positions on his Staff. The other complaints alleged are so false or so ridiculous that it is not worth while to make any further allusion to them. Fremont has, therefore stated because he is for freedom, not in mere form alone, but in its real essence, and because he has thought foreigners—Germans—worthy to do battle for this end. Fremont is removed.

The German citizens of St. Louis have shown that the arbitrary decree of a weak Administration may, indeed, remove the military commander, but not the Man of the People.

The undersigned believe that the free-minded Germans of New York hold the same views. Hence, they have resolved to call together a mass meeting of Germans for the purpose of expressing the opinions of the German element in relation to Fremont.

Time and place will be publicly announced hereafter.

Our Possession of Ship Island.

[Gulf correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

The small force on Ship Island are working like beavers in putting the fort in proper state for defence, and the other points around the island are receiving similar attention. It is a matter of the greatest surprise that some of the regiments that are loafing about the North are not immediately sent here, as our number is totally inadequate to repel a formidable force which might be sent against us at any moment. The rebel commander, at the period of his evacuation of this position, thought our men were coming down upon him in large numbers, and so, setting fire to all his buildings, he said good-bye, and embarked with his command to New Orleans. The possession of the island to our Government is invaluable. A splendid depot or rendezvous for our blockading fleet may be constructed here.

The battering ram, of which I gave you an excellent description in my last, got a shell into her from the United States sloop-of-war Richmond, in the late affair off Pass-a-l'Outre, which hurt her so badly that she has been docked in New Orleans.

Washington for the Winter.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

The city is rapidly filling up for the winter. The beginning of next month brings Congress, when there will not be a vacant room within the limits of the government metropolis. Houses that in July went a begging for tenants at nominal rents, are now competed for at exorbitant prices. Business is exceedingly brisk in every branch. As an instance, a small shop 18x36 feet that let for $700 per annum in April last, the owner now demands $1,800 for. Sutlers' supply establishments and grocery and provision stores are springing up by the score on every street and corner, old buildings are being renovated, dwellings decapitated, new ones springing up, and all seems activity and bustle.

Congressman Ely writes from Richmond to his landlord here that he wishes his old rooms reserved for him, as he expects to occupy them soon. What causeth his hopes deponent saith not, but hope he seems to have. Wood is $10 a cord and coal $10 per ton, being cut off from the usual fuel supply in Virginia.

Why Beauregard's Report is held Back.

[Washington Correspondence New York World]

It is now understood that the reason why the confederates have not yet published Beauregard's report of the Battle of Bull Run is, because they expect another conflict on the same ground, and do not wish to let us know the peculiar character of their defenses, nor the plan of that engagement, as it might afford valuable hints to Gen. McClellan. This shows that they are convinced our army must attack them at the old place. It is now conceded by military men that an attempt to force Manassas after the manner of a regular battle, would result in a failure. It must either be turned or destroyed by regular approaches as if it was a fortress, as, indeed, it may now be called.

A Great Bore.

An Italian of St. Louis has invented a new electric war steamer which promises to be the greatest invention of the age. This new steamer is proposed to be about 300 feet in length and 100 in diameter from top to keel. The form of this new vessel is to be that of a large potato, or "more like a whale," the large proportion to be in the water. The circular build of the upper part of the steamer or covering is to be on such an angle that no cannon ball can strike it square, but must fly off, doing but little damage to the boat. The covering is to be made of certain metal that can be electrified from heavy batteries located in magazines in the center of the ship, so that, on any attempt to board the vessel, every person making the effort would instantly be thrown off by the shock into the sea. In her bow, under water, she will carry a steel screw which, revolving with great rapidity, will bore into any steamer or ship that she can approach, and then by a heavy charge of electricity inducted by the screw, the vessel thus bored into will be shivered to atoms. This new electric or galvanic steamer is to be made of the best material, at a cost of $1,500,000, and it is computed, with her full armament on board, will draw about five fathoms of water. The port holes are to be opened by a spring, and after the discharge of the gun immediately closed. Her hull is to be constructed on an entirely new method, and is to be proof against shelling. Many other new ideas in the construction of the steamer are given by the inventor, but the above is sufficient to give the general plan of the vessel. The inventor says that with such a steamer he would defy fleets of the combined world, and could enter any foreign port and destroy their cities without running any risk of being injured by the firing of guns or the boarding of troops. The model will be completed in a few days and will be forwarded to Washington for inspection.

THE SALT MINES OF MICHIGAN.

Products and Prospects of East Saginaw.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

On the Saginaw River the explorations have proved a basin of brine of such extent, purity and strength as to promise extraordinary growth and development to that section of the State. The East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company is entitled to the credit of developing the existence of this basin. Their operations, commencing in April, 1859, were steadily prosecuted in the face of many adverse circumstances. But, in March, 1860, they announced the discovery of a supply of brine, at the depth of 670 feet, of the unusual strength of 90 degrees by the salometer. The success was so unexpected that it found the company unprepared to avail themselves of the treasure, and it was not till July that they were furnished with machinery for raising the brine and structures for converting it into salt. In the meantime, they had procured several chemical analyses of the brine, which were so far satisfactory as to justify extensive preparations for manufacture. Their operations that season established the fact that a pure antiseptic salt could be economically made from their brine, and the further experience of this season, with the successful opening of wells at Bay City, Portsmouth, Zilwaukie, Carrollton and Saginaw City, gives authority for the assertion that the value of this discovery to the State of Michigan is incalculable. Not even the mineral wealth of the Upper Peninsula can be allowed to outrank in importance a production that is a necessity for all animate creation. If it shall be proved, as the State Geologist has stated to be his own conclusion, that the saliferous basin extends from Grand Rapids to Sanilac county, and an unknown distance towards the north, a complete revolution will be effected in the northern portion of Michigan within the next ten years. Even with the present well-established limits of the basin, on the Saginaw alone, covering an area of two by eighteen miles, within which brine, of a maximum strength, is constantly flowing, in quantity only limited by the capacity of the pumps employed, we have the elements of vast wealth. The past six months have already foreshadowed the magnitude of the interest in the investment of over $100,000, and preparations are being made for extensive additions during the coming year.

There are now eight wells in operation in the Valley. After passing through about one hundred feet of soil of various kinds, they penetrate a brown sandstone, and with alternations of strata of clay shales, limestone and sandstone, with occasional thin seams of coal, they enter the salt-bearing sandstone at depths ranging from 480 feet at Bay City, near Saginaw Bay, to 714 feet, at Saginaw City, eighteen miles distant, indicating a dip of the rock to the southward. The first appearance of brine is found at from 70 to 90 feet, in a brackish taste of the water, and this increases to 10 degrees by the salometer at 211 feet, 14 degrees at 294 feet, 26 degrees at 487 feet, 40 degrees at 516 feet, 44 degrees at 531 feet, 50 degrees at 559 feet, 60 degrees at 567 feet, 64 degrees at 569 feet, 86 degrees at 606 feet, and 90 degrees at 632 feet. These figures are from the memoranda of the East Saginaw Works, where the salt rock was struck at 632 feet, and the changes in strength are noted at the precise depths where they occurred. The temperature of brine from the salt rock is 54 degrees Fahrenheit.

An analysis of the brine by Prof. George H. Cook of Rutgers' College, New Jersey, a high authority in chemistry, shows as follows:

Specific gravity 1 165	
Chloride of sodium (common salt)	16 84
Chloride of calcium	2.18
Chloride of magnesium	89
Sulphate of lime (gypsum)	14
Protoxide of iron	01
Bromine and iodine, each a trace	
Water	79.90
	100.

When evaporated to dryness, it leaves 20 per cent. of dry saline matter.

For the purpose of comparison we give the analysis of Syracuse, N. Y., brine, and also of that from Kanawha, Va.:

	Syracuse.	Kanawha.
Specific gravity	1.142	1.093
Per cent. of dry saline matter	18 5	9.3
Chloride of sodium	17.752	7.289
Chloride of calcium	163	1.518
Chloride of magnesium	127	373
Sulphate of lime	470	
Chloride of iron	001	
Water	81.484	90 836
	100.	100.

The brine is elevated by means of lifting-pumps from the depth of 209 to 275 feet, and the strength is noted at the several works in the Valley at from 60 degrees to 90 degrees. This difference is unquestionably owing to the degree of perfection with which the tubing introduced to exclude fresh water is packed. The water under uniform circumstances would probably be found of the maximum strength.

Within the past six months salt from the Saginaw has made its appearance in market, and has been well received, on account of its purity and cleanliness, and the neatness of the packages. The East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company have produced about 20,000 barrels, some 7000 of which have been disposed of in the Detroit market. The excellence of the article is attested by a large number of parties who have used it for packing purposes, and it appears to be all that can be required to entitle it to confidence and general use.

The works now in operation are the following:

Name of Company.	No. of Wells.	No. of Kettles.	Investment.
East Saginaw Salt Manuf. Co.	2	200	$ 38 000
Saginaw City Salt Manuf. Co.	1	60	15 000
Hill, Gilbert & Co.	1	....	5,000
Carrollton Mill Salt Co.	1	120	12,500
Curtis, Ward & Clark	1	60	10,000
Saginaw Valley Salt Co.	1	60	10,000
Portsmouth Salt Co.	1	50	10,000
Bay City Salt Co.	1	50	10,000
Total	9	600	$102,500

These works produce in the aggregate about 550 barrels daily. Other companies are preparing for extensive operations. Among them are parties from Connecticut who have located at Portsmouth: Braddock & Co., also of Portsmouth: J. H. Hill at Zilwaukie; Curtis, Williams & Hyde at Carrollton; and a company from Ohio, who have located at Saginaw City. It is probable that before another fall there will be investments engaged in the manufacture of salt of from $300,000 to $400,000 in this district, where not a bushel of salt was produced prior to the summer of 1860. The aggregate production for 1861 has probably reached 100,000 bushels. In estimating the probable growth of such a branch of manufacture it will be safe to take for a guide the data of the same business in the State of New York.

ITEMIZED NEWS.

Cleveland is still involved in the fight between the *Herald* and Gov. Tod's Mahoning Railroad embargo, and the press teems with editorial comments and individual criticisms. The *Plain Dealer* and the *Leader* look on with some satisfaction, because the failure to circulate the *Herald* in the newspaper reading country of the Western Reserve may help their own circulation. The *Herald* stands out for the independence of the press, and shows up Gov. Tod's interference in no very favorable light. For two or three days it paid a man's fare over the road to throw off its bundles at the stations; and now, happily, the contest is ended (except so far as the principle is involved,) by an arrangement with the express company.

—Barracks for winter quarters are to be erected in Camp Butler, Springfield; and the camp itself is to be removed to a location nearer town, and contiguous to the Great Western Railway track.

—The San Jacinto, with Mason and Slidell on board, was looked for at Boston on Thanksgiving day, and it was announced in the morning Boston papers that she had been signalled at midnight down the bay. The U. S. Marshal went down with a posse, in a cutter, to escort the prisoners to the fort, and Boston went up to its Thanksgiving synagogues with a new item of gratitude not embraced in the Governor's proclamation. It was a false alarm, as the San Jacinto had put into Newport on account of the heavy sea.

—The population of Fort Warren, the future residence of Mason and Slidell, is 1300 souls, including garrison and prisoners. To relieve the regular garrison for other duties, Gov. Andrew is organizing a guard of 300 men to serve on special duty in their stead. The corps is filling up rapidly. The men are fed on alternate days with fresh and salt rations. Once in two days over fourteen hundred and fifty pounds of fresh beef are provided. The regular army rations are furnished to the garrison and prisoners alike. The political prisoners receive their rations with the rest, but can purchase other provisions if they desire a change. Most of them are content with what they get, and save their funds, if they have any, for future contingencies. The Boston *Journal* says:

"In anticipation of the arrival of Mason and Slidell, on Thursday, one of our most fashionable barbers was summoned from the city yesterday to put the kid glove portion of the crowd in the most perfect tonsorial trim that his skill could accomplish. We have no doubt that the task was performed in the best manner, and that the august visitors will be received by as delectable an array of smooth faces and oiled locks as is ever seen on parade in Washington street of a sunny afternoon."

—Beauregard's poetic taunt after the fall of Sumter, has been answered by the capture of Beaufort. The French Creole General will understand the force of the saying, "A beau jou beau retour."—*Louisville Journal.*

☞—Several persons suspected of intending to burn the New Jersey Railroad bridge over Elizabeth Creek, N. J., have been arrested. This is the second time that suspicious characters have been found prowling about the bridge at night, and both times have been periods when soldiers were about passing along the line of the road.

—The Buffalo *Commercial* says that a gentleman who arrived from Toronto, Tuesday evening, where he had resided since May, states that out of the thousand English soldiers recently stationed at that place, nearly six hundred have deserted. He relates instances where the men left in squads. Many were retaken, but the majority managed to escape.

—The Baltimore *Clipper* says that Thomas, the "French lady," of Chesapeake Bay fame, has lost his reason since being incarcerated in Fort McHenry.

—Of $300,000 distributed among the soldiers at Port Royal, on pay day, two thirds have been sent home to the wives and families of the volunteers.

—The Hartford (Ct.) *Press* publishes a letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, called forth by the statement that he received his pay $100 out of $106 received at a late lecture given for charitable purposes. He says his regular terms were satisfactory, and nothing was said to him of receipts, and no request made for deduction. He concludes by saying that a lecturer cannot specially investigate all the charitable objects that come under his eye, and the general rule is that a lecturer should charge a regular fee and receive the same without being required to pay a charitable tax, usually twice or three times as large as those who are immediately concerned. For a lecturer's night represents a definite value, as much as a banker's check or a merchant's draft.

—The Washington *Evening Star*, refusing to accede to the demands of its printers to constitute eight hours a full day's work, supplied itself with a new corps of typos from Baltimore. Its former workmen propose to start a new daily paper in Washington.

—One hundred and sixty disabled Government horses were sold at auction in Washington, on Thursday, ranging from $60 down to 25 cents, and averaging about $30 apiece.

—Mr. Bowen is about to withdraw from the Janesville *Gazette*.

—It is understood that Gen. Shields is at San Blas, on his way to Mazatlan, having left San Francisco in the steamer Anahuac, (late Satellite). He has some interest in a mine near Durango, and it is said that he has some idea of getting lands from the Mexican Government for colonizing purposes.

—Three thousand tons of coal are shipped from Philadelphia weekly for the use of the Government at Washington. Large shipments are also made for Fortress Monroe and other naval stations.

—General Roswell Sabin Ripley, says the Rochester *Union*, who commands the rebel department of South Carolina, is a native of Ohio, and graduated seven in the class of 1843 at West Point, entering the artillery. He was aid-de-camp to General Pillow in the Mexican war, and brevetted Captain at Cerro Gordo and Major at Chapultepec, for gallant conduct. He wrote "The War with Mexico," 2 vols. 8 vo., in 1849. He continued in the service until a few years ago, when he resigned.

—Col. Robert F. Taylor, of Rochester, of the 33d New York Volunteers, has been arrested for riding down a private on the grand review day at Bail's Cross Roads. The private was killed almost instantly.

—The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada runs twice-weekly freight trains from Detroit to Portland, without change, and will this winter devote an additional train to dressed hogs.

—The little fleet of revenue cutters on the lakes, consisting of the Aaron V. Brown, the Jacob Thompson, the Isaac Toucey, and the Jeremiah S. Black, sailed from Erie on Monday last, under Capt. Douglas Ottinger, destined for the Atlantic coast, via the Welland Canal. Capt. Ottinger designed taking the Howell Cobb, in use on Lake Ontario, in charge at Oswego. He hoped to get through in the space of ten days, and thus successfully perform the mission devolved upon him by the Secretary of the Treasury.—*Buffalo Express, 23d.*

—Gen. Schenck has left the Kanawha and come home to recruit his health.

—Judge McDowell, of the District Court of Kansas, has decided that the title to the "Muncy Lands," immediately South of Leavenworth, and valued at $50,000, is in Madison Mills, James W. Deaver, and others, against all squatters.

—There is seemingly no end to the sheriff controversy in Philadelphia, induced by the election of one by the people and the election of his rival by the added vote of the soldiers. Two certificates of election have been issued, and the thing is as much mixed up as the entanglements of the law can make it. The Governor refuses to interfere between the claimants.

—A man calling himself Garretson has been arrested at Cincinnati for changing a $45 check to $4,500, with the intention to defraud somebody.

—James Birney Marshall, late editor of the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*, is delivering secession addresses at Memphis.

—The Albany *Journal* says that forwarders by canal are making a net profit of from $1,500 to $2,000 on each boat load that now arrives; or as much as the boat is worth that carries the freight.

—Rev. Alex. Jones, rector of St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., is a native of Charleston, S. C., and has six sons in the rebel army on the Potomac. On a recent Sabbath, after reading President Lincoln's circular asking contributions for the hospitals, he said with marked emphasis: "May the Star Spangled Banner float in triumph over every part of this land, even though"—he added in a lower tone—"*it shall float over the field where my six sons are lying.*"

—H. W. Newberry & Co. of Detroit have contracted to furnish two thousand barrels of beef for the army.

—Last Friday evening the principal merchants of Rochester, N. Y., were victimized with counterfeit bills of the Waterbury, Ct., bank, each in the sum of $10, and to the amount of about $260. The fellow was arrested.

—The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

A most curious case of sudden mental aberration, attended by fatal consequences, has lately occurred in this city. A Mr. Ellwane, the cashier of one of our insurance offices, was enjoying himself one evening with some friends, some three weeks ago, at a restaurant, when of a sudden he rose, and saying that he desired to take a breath of fresh air, walked out of the room, leaving his hat behind. That was the last seen of him until this morning, when his body was found in the river, already far advanced in decomposition. All his valuables were still on his person, and having been perfectly sober when he left the restaurant, his fate can only be explained by the supposition that he deliberately walked into the river while laboring under momentary insanity.

—So important is the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the welfare of our army on the Potomac, that almost every rod of the track is guarded by a sentinel. The Baltimore *American* says:

To effect this the road has been set apart into four sections, and watched and guarded by different commands as follows: From Baltimore to the Relay House, the Sixtieth New York Regiment, Col. Hayward; from the Relay House to the Junction, the Tenth Maine Regiment, Col. Beale; from the Annapolis Junction to Bladensburg, the First Michigan Regiment, Col. Robinson, and from Bladensburg to the Capital, by such of the regiments as are encamped near the track. The whole command of these guards is under the general superintendence of Col. Robinson, who formerly was stationed several years at Fort McHenry, and most favorably known to many citizens of Baltimore. Although the operations of the road have been remarkably exempt from accident, injury or loss of life, yet it is deemed best to provide against any unwelcome disaster, while, quite recently a number of suspicious looking persons have been seen prowling about the road and warned away.

WAR VESSELS LAUNCHED.—During the last week considerable progress was made with the new sloops-of-war and gunboats building at eastern navy yards. The sloop-of-war Housatonic was launched at Boston; the sloop-of-war Oneida at New York; and the Tahoma at Philadelphia. The Housatonic is a vessel of 1,540 tons, 215 feet long, and will carry eight guns, with five yawls, each to mount a howitzer. The Oneida is a vessel of 1,030 tons, 228 feet long, and will carry seven guns.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others, ever used in the following respects. It will never
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 300 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases cured in this city of
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
[illegible] years' standing, and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent surgeons as the only Truss fit for use. Persons wishing this instrument can be fitted by sending the size in inches around the hips in line of rupture, to J. B. SHELBY, 104 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States. Post Office Box [illegible]. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $[illegible]—or plain at [illegible]. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given to agents wishing to engage in their sale.
UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago.
Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States, Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 44 Water Street, New York,
OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co. and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.
HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, and Wine Drop, in pipes, direct for pipes and cases.
RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.
WHISKEY—Mahan's Irish and Ramsay's Scotch.
WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock, and others, of various grades.
OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.,)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
63 .... DEARBORN STREET 63
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box [illegible].

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES and CORDAGE.
205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells.)
Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Ditching Ropes,
Bags, Bagging and Burlaps,
Canvas, Oakum
Tar, Pitch Chains,
And Tackle Blocks
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS,
NETS AND SEINES.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
Of every kind required for
Government Use,
Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated
SIBLEY TENT
For all the Western States, and are SOLE AGENTS for Ohio and Michigan, in which States, we are prepared to license responsible parties to make the same.
REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, ETC.,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations,
Constantly on hand and made to order.
G. HUBBARD | J. A. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

LADIES' FURS,
HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
In great variety.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
131 Lake st., corner Wells.

GREAT CARPET HALL.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St.....135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!!
AT FASSETT & COOK'S
Emporium of Photographic Art.
FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York,
HAVE ARRIVED,
And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete is the time to make selections
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FASSETT & COOK are still making three hundred daily of those exquisite keep-sakes,
Carte de Visite!
The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink, Ivorytypes and every style of desirable Pictures made to suit the taste of sitters, and the public may rest assured that the aim of MR. FASSETT (the resident member of the firm) is to produce and sell none but the
BEST PICTURES,
Unsurpassed by any in the country.
We have also the largest and best selected stock of
GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES
Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.
ADVICE TO SITTERS:
Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures plaids or plain goods, and choose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
To hand in their orders at once so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS!
HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES, AND IMPRUDENCIES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, ETC.
NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGUOR,
NERVOUSNESS
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH,
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office, or store.
Describe Symptoms in all Communications
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT, BUCHU.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are covered by a compound Druggist, and are of the best quality.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake street, Chicago,
Agents for the State of Illinois. Also by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

WESTERN AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
GIFFARD'S INJECTORS
For supplying
STEAM BOILERS
WITH WATER,
Dispensing with the aid of a Pump.
For Sale by
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., Agents,
181 Lake Street.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE Agency for
AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINES.
Prices, $40, $65, and $200.
—ALSO—
PARR'S AMERICAN CAMP CHEST,
Which contains a complete camp outfit for four persons,
Price, $25.00.
Orders by Mail, or Express, will receive prompt attention.
BOWEN BROS.,
74 and 76 Lake Street.

PRICES REDUCED.
200 Bbls. Oil,
KIERS' BEST,
200 bbls. STAR OIL,
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 CLARK STREET.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
Ship Chandlers,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Twines and Cordage.
243 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c.
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tents in the following States and Territories, viz.—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice.
G. F. FOSTER. E. R. HARDENBERGH.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.
I will send by express, to customers in any part of the country, promptly, patterns of different styles of
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES,
Or any kind of DRY GOODS, from which the customer may select or not, at pleasure, and without any express charges one way which will not exceed 25 cents on a package of twenty-five pounds, for any distance under two hundred miles. This will give an
OPPORTUNITY, AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE,
Of seeing a choice selection from the largest stock of Goods west of New York.
F. PALMER.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
RICH MILLINERY GOODS,
At First Cost of Importation.
Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 73 Lake street, (up stairs.)
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
WEBSTER & CAGE,
73 LAKE STREET.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!
WAR RISKS.
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established..........1841.
CAPITAL NEARLY $3,000,000.
This Company grants War Risks to the amount of $1000 on the lives of soldiers. Premium payable QUARTERLY if desired.
OLCOTT & BOYD, Agents,
No. 2 Clark st., cor. South Water st.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust.
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 27th, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 25th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of
HERRING & CO.,
40 State street.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
Soaps and Perfumery, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE,
PLEASE NOTICE.
CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON
EXPRESS LINE.
Under management and control of "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY" of Canada.
By a new and most desirable arrangement for shippers of Produce, the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY" are to run an
EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN
Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS!
Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is made to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to freight.
Freight destined for this Express Line should reach Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."
For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to
A. WALLINGFORD,
Agent Great Western Railway Company,
Cor. Lake and Dearborn street, Chicago.

HOOP SKIRTS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
16 Hoop Skirt for 50c.
20 " " " 63c.
25 " " " 80c.
30 " " " $1.00.
Made of the Best Watch Spring Steel
CORSETS! CORSETS!
A great Variety at the LOWEST CASH FIGURES.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake St.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.,
OF CINCINNATI,
Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium, AND VERY ELEGANT
CABINET FURNITURE,
At No. 81 LAKE STREET,
Under the Tremont House,
Which will be sold at from 20 to 25 per cent. less than the ordinary prices in this market.
The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

WESTERN AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
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For supplying
STEAM BOILERS
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YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
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Under the Tremont House,
[illegible]

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Importer of Musical Instruments [illegible] with manufacturing [illegible] Dresden, England and Paris [illegible] Dealers, Bands and Individuals [illegible]
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A. HERZOG,
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FURS NEATLY DONE.
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OLD
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[illegible] DESIGNED
[illegible] of the Medical Profession
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[illegible] THYSELF!—Dr. J
[illegible]

[illegible] DISEASES, &C.,
[illegible]

[illegible] CAVALRY OF.
[illegible]

[illegible] YORK STEAM DYE
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MONEY TO LOAN on first class
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CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. [illegible]

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
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TRADERS BANK,
NORTH WEST CORNER OF
LAKE AND CLARK STREETS.
Nominal Capital........$50,000.
Paid up Capital........$25,000.
Will deal in Sight Exchange, Gold, Treasury Notes and Bank Notes.
N. D. CLAPP, President. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK,
No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall.)
New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.
PATRIOTIC LOAN.
$500,000 of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.
The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.
I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.
Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
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C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
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ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO
Incorporated..........February, 1857.
Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN G. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
No. 28 Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.
Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.
GEO. SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Lake Transportation.
THE
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1861.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.
W. T. Co. Steamers. | R. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE, WENONA,
MOHAWK, MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE, GALENA,
MAYFLOWER, CHICAGO,
Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
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HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, [illegible]
A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House.
A. COLSON, [illegible]
S. C. CHASE, Agent, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
G. G. CHASE, Agent, 19 River street, Troy, N. Y.
S. A. GRISWOLD, Fr't Agt, 191 River st., [illegible]
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. A. BUCK, Agent, Green Bay.
W. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston.
JOHN ALLEN, JR., Freight Agent, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
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JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Penn.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
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RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,
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Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
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Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
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Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 446.
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Manufactured Tobacco.
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Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago,
Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

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J. A. SMITH & CO.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
84 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS E. WOOD & CO. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Linseed, Tanners' and Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 172 Randolph street, Chicago.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.
50 sacks Buck Wheat Flour.
100 bbls. Choice Winter Apples.
10 bbls. "Bells" Cranberries.
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CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.
H. P. STANLEY, 168 South Water street

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS!
BONNETS!!
In every variety,
FOR WINTER WEAR,
At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Formerly S. J. SHERTON & SHAW.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861.

MR. SPROWLE'S LAST LETTER.

Mr. Sprowle Goes Over the River—Hevoulness to give up Contract—[illegible]—His Meditations in Front of the White House—He sees Mr. Lincoln—The President and the Statue—A view of Mr. Lincoln's Visitors—Mr. Sprowle's Opinions thereupon—His Experience over the River—Sees Gen. McClellan on a Reconnoissance—Military Horsemanship—Change in Affairs—"Let them Anchors Alone," and "Don't Talk to the Man at the Wheel"—Throwing Over the Black Ballast—Mr. Sprowle takes a Farewell of his Fellow Boarders—His Parting Words with a Female Rebel, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1861.

I suppose like enough you wonder why you haven't heard from me for some time past; but the fact is, I and my friend with the pen-wiper hair have been over the river. We've gone the round of the camps and seen 'em all. I've had a good time of it, and I'm comin home.

I can't report much progress on that split-pea business; in fact, I reckon I shall have to give it up. There's lots of company for me in doin so. I belong to the biggest brigade that's been enrolled in Washington this season, might'perhaps call 'em the *Sorehead Fencibles*, only the word *fen* don't apply. I may as well dismiss the subject of split peas by sayin that it struck me as a good idea, and I've spent considerable money on it; but them here, whom I took to, didn't see it, nor take no interest. There's so many chaps to go to, you get referred to this one, and sent back to that, and round to t'other, and by the time you get round you're tired, and there ain't nothing left in the dough dish—you're all talked out, without having had a chance to have a straight forred sit down with nobody. It's a game at which smart sassy chaps has the advantage. They grease their heels and sail round surprisingly. They pester Mr. Lincoln nigh on to death.

When men of sense say to themselves "the old man's worrid enough without me," these other fellers say, "now's my opportunity; for there's Biggins in the entry, and Jones out on the stoop, and the rest of them fellers I saw to Willard's will be likely to be up this afternoon, and now's just my time." It don't make any difference if they can't catch any of the Lincoln family but "Tad." They chuck him under the chin, and ask after his ma, and tell of their own little boy to home. When Jones comes in, and sees the first chap getting along social, it makes him all the sharper, and they have it nip and tuck arter Mr. Lincoln himself, neither on 'em willin to be left behind.

With such chaps I can't work, or I should have gone to the White House, and told the whole thing to Mr. Lincon, but you let a man of fine feeling come to Washington, just about now, with his little axe to grind, even if he thinks at first, he'll kinder edge it on Old Abe's grindstone, you see how he comes out. He'll back straight down, and say "that there man that we made President is careworn and anxious enough in all conscience. There he stands, just out of a country law office, and History's laid the short end of her big lever onto him. The eyes of all the world are lookin at him, from past and future. He can't dodge nothin. It aint the newspaper reporter's squad that go scamperin' round on horseback with their button holes stuck full of pencils ready sharpened, it aint them altogether, but it's the age that's takin' notes of him, and in the eternal index its got down to the letter "L," and whatever he does is sot down for all time.

I run for Supervisor once, and served my two terms. I know something about this holding office, but multiply all the responsibility of all the civil offices in the country by two, and you haint but just got the foundation for Mr. Lincon's place, as it is here. I stood out on the square in front of the White House, the other day, and leaned onto the fence, and while I was ponderin this very thing, who should come out but Old Abe himself. He had a troubled, anxious way that made me pity him. I kinder fancied I caught him stealin a glance at the grand old man stuck up in green bronze in his front dooryard, with a bronze paper into his hand pointin to it. The bronze man seemed to say, "That are is my record, and it aint to be rubbed out, and yours is to be the same way, Mr. Lincon. I'm sorry for you, for your time in the snow is worse than mine." And when Old Abe turned away, and went over to the war office, he looked so sad you wouldn't have thought he could tell a funny story in six months. Then I called up Sprowle, that's myself and and says I, "Edad Sprowle, aint you ashamed of yourself, mousing round here to try to get your own little figures on that slate where such tall cypherin is going on for all time. Humanity, Progress, the Rights of man, the Peace of the country, the Happiness of unknown generations is all crowded onto Mr. Lincon, and what a pretty figure you cut in among 'em with them split peas of yourn." So I turned round and ses I to myself "I'll be blowed if I say a word to Mr. Lincon about this here matter. He's got enough on his hands. I'll go home."

Now this here argument dont weigh with some. I know fellows here, who seein Mr. Lincon come out, would have gone straight up to him and fastened their own little axe right onto him. And *he aint good at dodgin such chaps.* I wish he was, but when his heart was put up it wasn't case hardened, and when men of feeling hate to worry him, it gives the gad-fly and gallinipper chaps all the better swing.

If my split peas contract, goes through, I'll write you, but I haint any great hopes, and aint going to stay and follow it up. At any rate, I haint said nothin at the White House about it, and for reasons I've given you I shant. Only I'd like to be usher at the White House about a week. I'll read some living lectures to fellers that come prowling about there that ud make em ashamed of themselves. There's a law in some parts of the South again shootin buzzards, but I'd trouble some of the flock that go wheelin and swingin round arter Old Abe, if I could.

Well, I've been over the river. Perhaps you'll want I should tell you about that; but it aint to be told. My little friend with the pen wiper hair says that's "*mums the word*." One thing I can tell you: We've a right to be proud of our army over there. They are splendid chaps, and well rigged for whatever may come. You just tell the girls to send down mittens and hose to the boys, and spring will find 'em all right and straight. "*Is there goin to be a fight?*" is what you want to know. Well, I might let on that, having seen the army, I could chalk it all right down to you what they're goin to do. There are them that does that, and go shakin their heads round Washington, and travel to all parts of the country, as though they had it all at their tongue's end, but had swore a solemn oath not to divulge.

Dont let any of them chaps fool anybody. You can buy ginger bread of any of the sutler chaps over the river at a swingeing sum by the card; but, as scripture says, wisdom on this point aint to be had for money nor rubys.

Tell you what I saw. A way out on the outposts I was settin' on a rail fence, trying to clap my eyes on a secesh, or two, and feeling as small myself in the great camp, and what I'd seen, as if I wasn't a two year old, and little of my age at that. I'd hopes to see some of the rebels, and sure enough, away over on a hill there they were, a few chaps in a corn field. I heard the tramplin' of hosses, and up they came at full canter, and at the head of 'em rode General McClellan.

I'd seen him before in Washington, but only had a short glimpse of him. Just on the brow of the hill before me he stopped, and the staff fell back and the dragoon escort came to a halt. I had a full sight of them. One thing let me tell you: Gen. McClellan saw me. I felt him take my measure at a glance, as he turned his eyes square on me, sittin' on that fence. *He sees everything.* Now I can tell you this fact, that there before me I saw a man that could tell what this army is going to do. *And he don't have no confidants.*

He sot there on his fine bay hoss, "Daniel Webster," and looked like a statue, and the best of it was he didn't seem to know it. I've come to understand hossmanship better since I've seen Gen. McClellan. There's other officers here that ride well, and some that dont, but go sally wobbling about on the saddle. There's very few of the best of 'em, that dont somehow or other about all the time seem to be *thinking of their hosses.* "Here's a fine stepper for you! Dont he come up like a picter!" Dont see no finer hoss do ye?"—and then they dig in the spur quietly to get up more action. Gen. McClellan dont mind no more about his hoss than he does about his boot heels. He's a part of himself, four legs instead of two, and you see it at a glance. Whatever happens, his mind is somewhere else than hanging on to his hoss bridle. Now there's a good many officers got that lesson to learn, to forget their hosses, when they're once on 'em.

"There's a man," sez I to myself, looking at the General, "that's got all the points of this here, or if he haint, the Lord help us, for nobody has." Things are better here now than they were before that there affair at Balls Bluff. Before that there were too many that kept *letting go the anchors.* Things would be going on well, and everybody would be expecting something great, when somebody from the Cabinet, or some military officer would say to Mr. Lincoln, like that first mate I once read of, "*Captain, my end of the schooner's to anchor,*" and the whole concern would be brought up all standing. That's done with now. The Captain has said to his mates, laying his hands on McClellan, "*This here is our pilot in this here channel, and let me see any one of you dare to touch them anchors.*" It cost some trouble, there had to be them shut off that took it hard, but the pilot's the man, who must have a fair trial, and if he fails, Heaven will send us another.

I like General McClellan for one thing. He keeps the tooting fellows away. He don't want his horns blowed, and wont have them blow. And the people ought to know better. Don't send him no more swords; don't let any of those chaps spoiling for speech making come nigh him. There's one good rule we ought to borrow from the steamboats, "*Don't talk to the man at the wheel.*"

Is General McClellan equal to the task? Thank Heaven, there aint nobody that goes round doubting it. All are willing he should have a fair trial, and his chance didn't begin until arter Ball's Bluff. He aint in nobody's leading strings now, and for what [illegible] hope [illegible] oughter have been [illegible] other way. If we can get [illegible] over the bar, these same men better [illegible] the cargo and see what [illegible] Preckon it'll be black ballast, and the [illegible] that must come. We're going grinding and tumbling through heavy seas long enough with it, and there's a good many just now getting round the hatchways with anxious eyes, but shirt-sleeves rolled up, ready to begin to toss the ballast overboard. I'm ready for one. It will be a terrible responsibility if we wreck the ship, just to save what, we are all on us scheered on, and what no nation under the sun would pick up where we leave it. As to lettin the ship be broken up, and the mutineers carry that black ballast off on a raft, we aint going to allow that, not by no means.

Well, I concluded to go home, and I went to the Widow Wemple's, where I'd been boardin, and sez I, "Widow, I'm goin home." Sez she, "Mr. Sprowle, I'm sorry for that," sez she, "for you've been stiddy, regular, and in early of nights." "Mrs. Sprowle will be delighted at your affydavit on that," sez I, and so I went down to dinner for the last time.

We'd a long line of boarders, running about the averig in variety. Some on 'em were chirrupy, always had something to say; others were of the solemn, glum kind, got up on the "let your vittles stop your mouth" principle. I'm sorry to say some on 'em were secesh, and these were ladies. This had kinder hushed up war topics at the table. No man, leastways a gentleman, wants to be allers flyin in the face of a woman, even if he knows she is wrong. There was a Miss Bellenden that had a son in the rebel army at Norfolk, and she didn't say right out what she felt, but showed it, just as you needn't to take the stopper out to find if there's vinegar in the cruet.

I'd kept in, and let this Bellenden woman say some pretty sassy things. She was always letting on about this "horrid war of Mr. Lincon's," and what "our boys," meaning her's and his feller rebels, would do when they got well at work. I'd thought I could get along with Miss Bellenden, though she tried me terribly, cackling over Ball's Bluff. Well, knowing I was going away, these secesh females talked all the harder. Finally the Bellenden woman turned to me and sez with a grin, "You tell your folks to home that they can never conquer us of the South."

"I shant tell 'em no sich thing," sez I.

"But you never can," sez she, showin her teeth (false ones.)

"Miss Bellenden," sez I, laying down my knife and fork, "I've set at this here table for some time now, and heard this here talk. I've no opinion of a man who lets a woman rile him out of forgettin that she's a woman, but when it comes, to this rebellion business, the temptation's pretty strong. If you had kept your opinions to yourselves, ladies, I should have had nothing to say, but there is limits. This here Government aint going to be ruined whether the rebels are *secesh* or *Sheesh*. Youv'e asked me to tell the North your opinion, and now I can tell you have mine—*We shall conquer the South.*"

"Not while there's one livin" sez she fetching a little scream.

"Then it'll be *by populatin the country over agin*, and we of the North have got practice in settling new countries. I dont mean to use no offensive words, at this here table" sez I, (for I see the Widow Wemple lookin skeered) "but I tell you we are in earnest in this war. This Government has got to show to the world that the people can make a government that 'll hold water. The life of every man, woman and child in the South aint worth saving to lose that. There's millions yet unborn that are interested and we aint no right to peddle out their birth-right in gill cups. "The Union it must be preserved," and if it takes more blood to mend it than it did to lay these old foundation stones, God'll bless the sacrifice, if we dont hold back, and we shant. The South is standing on a powder mine and when the North gets riled enough, and its setting that way, you'll see it, I give you warning. No Miss Bellenden I shall tell the North that treason is gitting unpopular at Washington, and that when there aint a rebel here of any kind that dares speak out, then we shall whip the South, and carry the flag to the gulf. I'd gone without saying this, but you would have it."

With that Miss Bellenden and the rest of the rebel petticoats flopped out of the room white and wrathy, and to show how I hadn't no ill feeling, I ordered another piece of Widow Wimple's jam-tart. And now I'm off in two hours. Good bye to Washington.

Yours, EDAD SPROWLE.

Matters at Charleston.

A gentleman who went from Charleston to Cuba, leaving the former city on the 2d inst., says that Charleston, S. C., of to-day is not the Charleston of former years. Every day seems like a Sunday, no business being done. For example, the Charleston Railroad to Augusta, Ga., which has 120 locomotives, has only four of them in use. Everything else is in about the same proportion.

The gentleman who furnishes the foregoing also says: "Every person I spoke to said they feared that when the Great Expedition made its landing good, their cause was sealed, and were lamenting that so many of their friends were returning from the camp, unable to stand it any longer from sickness. I saw one little machine shop where they had a few hands making rifled cannon. It was currently reported on the streets of Charleston on the 1st inst. that the steamship Nashville had gone to sea the previous night, taking 30 officers on board for some steamers of war now being fitted out in Europe."

☞ The Government has found a use for the stout old whalers the decadence of the whaling business has made plenty in some of the New England ports. A fleet of old whalers, some fifty in number, have been purchased at a small cost, to be used in effectually sealing up some of the rebel ports on the Southern coast. They are arranged, as our correspondent says, to "sink quick." A few days since, sixteen of these vessels, loaded with stone, sailed from New Bedford under sealed orders. They will probably lie very comfortably at the entrance of some port during the heaviest gales of winter.

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INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3280.

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R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES, AND IRON FURNITURE;
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-tinning and Bronzing done to order.
☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Legal Advertisements.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1861. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Seth C. Hapgood and Ralph W. Hill—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the tenth day of August, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September, 1861, as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next January term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
J. B. MAYBORN, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley for the sum of Seven Hundred and Twenty Two Hundred and Forty Dollars and Twenty Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.
Public Notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co. that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co. for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Thirty Nine Cents directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co. shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONE BLACK, BONE MANURE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
60 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)
Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of [illegible] Bros. [illegible] Glue, Sand paper, [illegible] black and Bone Manure [illegible]
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
No. 60 Wells street, Lloyd's Block.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS
[illegible]

Clothing Stores.
FOR OFFICER'S UNIFORMS,
BLUE CASTOR BEAVERS,
Of good quality and Magnificent Colors,
A few Beautiful Patterns [illegible]
JUST RECEIVED BY
W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION,
200 pieces more of those
ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
(WORTH FOUR SHILLINGS)
FOR TWO AND SIX PENCE.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION,
100 Pieces
PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS,
GREAT BARGAINS.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION—500 Pieces
FRENCH MERINOS,
Below the cost of Importation.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND WOOLENS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The largest stock in the West.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE.
Empress Cloths,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
VELOURS DE POPLINS,
And all the Latest Paris Novelties in Dress Goods now in stock.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.
We now exhibit in our
CLOAK ROOM
All the Latest Paris Shapes in Cloaks, made from every variety of Fashionable Material, at extremely low prices.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER
For the Retail Price of the Materials.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

AT WHOLESALE,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
At $27.50.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

AT WHOLESALE FOR NETT CASH,
200 Packages DOMESTICS,
Comprising all the Leading Brands of PRINTS, DELAINES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKS, STRIPES, DENIMS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, YARNS, WOOLENS, &c., &c., all bought for nett cash, and will be sold at a small advance.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
64---Lake Street---64
CORNER OF STATE,
(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)
CHICAGO, ILL.
E. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
Eastern Jobbing Prices.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

REMOVAL.
GRAY, PHELPS, & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
Have removed to the large and commodious double store
Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,
FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,
OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,
Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a
Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before
Purchasing Elsewhere.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30..........LAKE STREET..........30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,
SUCCESSORS TO
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
58 & 60 Lake Street.
OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.
Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION.
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words.
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.
Dealers in
Tinners' Stock.
Agents for
HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

ORMSBY COAL—For sale, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, in quantities to suit customers, by G. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Sts.

Clothing Stores.
CASH PAID FOR LEATHER AND HIDES,
46 LAKE STREET,
(Between State street and Wabash ave.) Chicago, Ill.
Blackburn Bros.
Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
To be sold LOW for CASH.
Also, 100 PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash, and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell exclusively
FOR CASH.
We sell and buy the very best stock and sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.
N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. D. BLACKBURN.

Cheap for Cash.
1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
21 & 23...South Water Street...21 & 23
ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
To which they call the attention of the Trade.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

NEW CASH STORE.
MARTIN & BROS,
No. 33 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,
(Tremont Block.)
We have just opened a
Large and Complete Stock of
CLOTHING,
Which we will sell
AT LOWER PRICES
Than ever offered in this market,
TO WHOLESALE DEALERS
We can offer
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,
As we purchase a great portion of our Goods
FOR CASH.
AND
MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.
MARTIN & BROS.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
AND
METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
176 Lake Street, Chicago.
As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the rule, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices:
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, RUSSIA IRON, SHEET ZINC, SHEET COPPER, COPPER BOTTOMS, FENCE WIRE, IMITATION RUSSIA IRON, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, TINNERS' TOOLS, JAPANNED TIN WARE, PRESSED TIN WARE, "WHEELING" NAILS.
A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.
WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, G. W. BELDEN.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.
62..........LAKE STREET..........62
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
4,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
600 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
30 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
80 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Corner of State and Lake streets.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18
CHICAGO.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
GROCERIES,
Which they offer at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.
We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Stationery, &c.
STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago.
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
PRINTING,
PRINTING,
PRINTING,
BOOK BINDING,
BOOK BINDING,
BOOK BINDING,
PAPER RULING,
PAPER RULING,
PAPER RULING,
GOLD PENS,
GOLD PENS,
GOLD PENS.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
Made to order of any desirable style of RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING, and every article required in the
OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM,
Furnished at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
F. MUNSON, 140 Lake Street

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
STATIONERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers.
Having the three departments of
Paper Ruling,
Printing and
Binding,
Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of
ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,
To their superior facilities for furnishing a complete Office or Counting-Room Outfit.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
129 LAKE STREET.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL[illegible]
[illegible]

Commission Merchants.
MACQUEEN & GRINDON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
182 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
[illegible]

W. & D. J. LAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
182½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce. Advances [illegible]
W. LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]
ABIEL AKIN. J. H. DUNLEVY.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c. [illegible]

DATER, STEWART & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 12 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. ... SOUTH WATER STREET ...
Akin's Building,
[illegible]
ALBERT MORSE. W. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 5 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.
J. SHACKFORD. S. M. HOW.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, &c., 21 South Water street. Cash advances on consignments for sale in this market or shipment east.
M. C. SHERMAN. J. G. HALL. E. G. B'LAURY.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively on commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1818.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.
RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.
No. 26 South Water street..........Chicago, Ill.
Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 9.....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill....No.
[illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. [illegible]
[illegible] C. V. DEVITT. [illegible]

A. PEUGNET
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.
Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,
N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.
P. O. Box 1987.
[illegible]

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 4 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, Boston, and other Eastern markets, with privilege of selling in either market for one commission.
MURRY NELSON. E. A. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 28 and 22 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 13 South Water street Chicago.
Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [illegible] STORR.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 230½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, for the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street, Chicago
B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse..........No. 21 South Water street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON
STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office No. 181 South Water st., Fireproof building. Post Office Drawer 5165, Chicago. REFER TO—Burr & Buckingham & Co. Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Plaster, Building Hair, Lath and Shingles. No. 171 and 173 South Water street. ALBERT NEELY, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD P. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE
General Commission Merchants,
4 Steel's Block, second Floor, corner South Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago.
JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds. No. 219½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
WATSON V. COE, WM. E. ROSS, A. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 150 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Educational.
A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary, Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 11th, 1861. This College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances. Its regular and scientific courses [illegible] Instruction in German free; also in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON SCHOOL AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students drill in uniform. TERMS—$170 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition [illegible] Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Furniture.
BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

C. MORGAN has Removed to
160 Randolph Street,
Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. [illegible]
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
[illegible]

Insurance Statements.
STATEMENT of the Condition
OF THE
Commonwealth Fire Ins. Comp'y,
OF NEW YORK.
[illegible]
JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
GEO. F. HAWS, Secretary.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 1st, 1861.
Whereas, The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 15th, 1855 [illegible] LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES S. STOKES of Chicago, Illinois, as Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company [illegible]
In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, the first day of February, A. D. 1861.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York	[illegible]
La Fayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York	[illegible]
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company of London	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London	[illegible]
HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 150 South Water street,
Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition
OF THE
Lafayette Fire Insurance Comp'y,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.
2d—The amount of capital stock is..........$150,000.00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is..........$150,000.00
ASSETS:
1st—Cash on hand and in Bank and in hands of Agents..........$ 3,770.16
2d—Real Estate unincumbered..........None.
3d and 4th—Debts due the Company, secured by Bonds and Mortgages, worth double the amount of mortgage..........[illegible]
5th—Bank and other stocks..........[illegible]
6th—Debts due for Premiums..........[illegible]
7th—All other securities..........[illegible]
Total Assets..........[illegible]
LIABILITIES:
Losses adjusted and not due..........$ 1,650.00
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof..........[illegible]
All other claims against the Company..........[illegible]
Total Liabilities..........$ 3,400.00
Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, 1860.
TENNIS J. BERGEN, President.
JAMES B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 7th, 1861.
Whereas, The Lafayette Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 15th, 1855, and amendatory Statute, approved January 29th, 1857; and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES S. STOKES of Chicago, Illinois, as Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.
Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES S. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.
In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York	$150,000
Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York	150,000
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company of London	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London	[illegible]
HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 150 South Water street,
Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition
OF THE
Corn Exchange Ins. Company,
OF NEW YORK.
1st—The name of the Company is the Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, of New York City.
2d—The amount of capital stock is..........$200,000.00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is..........200,000.00
ASSETS:
1st—Cash on hand and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents..........$ [illegible]
2d—Real Estate..........[illegible]
3d—Bank stock owned by the Company..........11,110.00
4th—Debts due the Company, secured by first liens on Real Estate..........133,350.00
5th—Loans secured by pledges of Stocks, Bonds and securities, other than Real Estate..........[illegible]
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums..........[illegible]
7th—Accrued interest not due..........[illegible]
8th—All other assets belonging to the Co..........[illegible]
Total Assets..........[illegible]
LIABILITIES:
Amount of losses unadjusted..........$ [illegible]
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company..........[illegible]
All other claims against the Company..........[illegible]
Total Liabilities..........$ [illegible]
New York, December 31st, 1860.
JOSEPH KETCHUM, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 26th, 1861.
Whereas, The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 15th, 1855, and amendatory Statute, approved January 29th, 1857; and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES S. STOKES of Chicago, Illinois, as Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES S. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this twenty sixth day of January, A. D. 1861.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York	[illegible]
Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York	[illegible]
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company of London	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London	[illegible]
HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 150 South Water street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dentists' Cards.
E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D,
No. 141 LAKE STREET
Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in that branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:
Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.,
Hon. W. B. Ogden, [illegible]
Prof. & C. Dodds, [illegible]
[illegible]
N. P. O. Bottoms [illegible]

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.
DR. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:
[illegible]
After a successful practice of six years in this city, he intends to bring the price of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work to the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompts and justifies such a very low tariff. Address or P. O. distance to Post Office Box No. 444, Chicago, Ill.
TERMS CASH.
☞ Office, No. 8 Clark street, opp. Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST.
Office and Residence No. 143 West Madison street. [illegible]

Sewing Machines.
L. CORNELL & CO'S,
L. CORNELL & CO'S,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES FROM $35 to $ [illegible]
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT,
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
3000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.
[illegible]
L. CORNELL & CO., Box 24, Chicago, Ill.

Railroads.
CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD LINE.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
JAMES ROBB, General Superintendent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—Change of Time. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily as follows:
6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
6:15 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
5:15 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg & Pittsburg,
Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through. [illegible]
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn Streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.
WM. F. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore
RAILROAD
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:
[illegible]
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.
[illegible] Gen'l Western Agt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Oshkosh, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, Winona and St. Paul.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Day Express, [illegible] A. M.; Night Express, [illegible] P. M.
Through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul. [illegible] Accommodation [illegible]
[illegible] GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 4 p. m.; Suspension Bridge at 4:05 a. m.; Albany 4:10 a. m., New York [illegible]; Boston [illegible]
6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday) arrives [illegible] 6:15 Albany 6:15 a. m., New York 12 m., Boston 4:30 p. m.
[illegible]
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Water and Kinzie streets, as follows:
[illegible]
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:15 A. M.
[illegible] Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,
With 285 Miles of Double Track,
THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West),
FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA
All connecting direct to New York.
Morning Mail Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.
One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York,
(432 miles), without change of cars,
VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,
With direct connections from Western Cities arriving in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.
Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.
NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any Line on train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.
BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON
Good via any of the Boat Lines.
Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.
FREIGHTS.
By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
[illegible]
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.
☞ Be particular to mark packages "via Penna. R. R."
[illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati Indianapolis and Louisville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
[illegible]
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
[illegible]
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, Trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
[illegible]
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
[illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Eye and Ear.
LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL
OPTICIAN.
[illegible]

LAKE STREET MILLS,
Corner Lake and Desplaines street.
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, of the best quality at the mills.
J. A. STEVENS & CO.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26 1861.

THE CITY.

OYSTERS.—At forty cents per can. You can get nice ones at this price at Sanborn's, No [illegible].

AUCTION SALE.—Jewett & Co., 56 Dearborn street, sell at 10 A. M., 500 packages liquors, [illegible], saleratus, cigars, bitters, tobacco, etc.

THE CANAL FROZEN.—The canal is frozen over between Chicago and the Summit a distance of about fourteen miles, which temporarily stops the arrival and departure of boats.

MEETING.—An important business meeting of the Chicago Citizen's Corps will be held at Tomlinson's Book Store, No. 155 Lake street, this evening at seven o'clock, at which every member is urged to be present.

THE WELLS STREET FIRE.—The south end of the large planing mill on Wells street, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, was occupied by Murphy & Ferris, as a wood moulding and turning establishment. Their loss will reach nearly $3,000.

THE MUSICAL UNION CLASS.—The Musical Union rudimental class will organize this evening, and it is desired by the Director that all who wish to join should be present. Owing to the engagement of the hall on Friday evening, the advance class will meet to-morrow evening.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.—The young men attached to the parish of Trinity church in this city, are very laudably moving in the matter of organizing a Young Men's Association, and meet this evening at the lecture room attached to that church, for the purpose of drafting a constitution and by laws.

DRUMMED OUT OF CAMP.—A member of Company I, Douglas Brigade, named Benjamin Pound, was drummed out of camp yesterday. He has deserted three times, and been convicted of various offences against military discipline, but his career was suddenly brought to a check by the drumming process, inflicted as above.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of William H. Hankins, who was found dead in his bed, at No. 171 Monroe street. The evidence before the jury established the fact that the cause of death was an epileptic fit. The deceased was a harness-maker by trade, and belonged in McHenry, where he has relatives living.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LANE.—Gen. Lane will arrive in this city this forenoon by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. The desire to hear the gallant General has been universal during the past few days, since it was definitely known that he was on his way hither. The time and place will be announced hereafter.

SWEET SOUNDS AND SWEET ICES.—As soon as the concert of the "Philharmonic" to night is closed, the audience will find in the Basement Saloon of Bryan Hall (which has been hired for this purpose), ice cream and a variety of refreshments, which will be served by Mrs. Johnson, corner of Clark and Madison, whose confectionery is, to use a common phrase, "equalled by few and excelled by none."

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information is wanted of the whereabouts of one Robert McCullough. He is about five feet nine inches high, brown hair and blue eyes. When last seen, he was at the Jervis House in this city. Any information concerning him left at the City Hotel, will be forwarded to his brother James McCullough, a wagon master in the army, at Frederick City, Maryland, who is in search of him.

RETURN OF THE EXCURSIONISTS.—The Chicago excursionists who presented the colors to Col. McArthur's regiment, at Paducah, returned on Sunday, after enjoying a most pleasant trip throughout. Yesterday morning, the excursionists held a meeting and adopted a letter of acknowledgements to Supt. Arthur of the Illinois Central Railroad, for his kindness in placing a special car at their disposal.

PERSONAL.—Col. Mulligan, who during his stay in Cincinnati has been the subject of a continued ovation, will arrive in this city this forenoon. On Thursday evening of this week he will lecture at Detroit, giving the "Recollections of Lexington," delivered in this city, a few evenings since. The proceeds will be devoted to the families of the killed and wounded of the Jackson Guard, a company of the old Irish Brigade.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.—There are no better bre(a)d men in the city than the firm of Thomson & Templeton, the well known bakers, whose card will be found elsewhere. Mr. Thompson has long been engaged with his father, one of the oldest bakers in the city, and Mr. Templeton has been engaged in the same business four years in the West Division. The experience of these gentlemen, and their past reputation in everything appertaining to oven-products, is a sufficient guaranty of their future success.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—A number of military gentlemen having expressed a desire to witness the drill of this excellent corps, an opportunity will be afforded them at an exhibition drill this evening at 8 o'clock, at Light Guard Hall.

The success of Capt. E. L. Brand, in drilling and organizing this Company, is a sufficient assurance of his ability and popularity. Any military gentlemen, whether residents of or now visiting our city, are respectfully invited to be present and witness this drill. A band of music will be in attendance.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.—The excellent lecture upon "Ireland and the Irish," delivered last Tuesday evening, is to be repeated this evening, in the First Baptist Church, at the request of the audience. It will be remembered that one of the heaviest storms of the season prevailed on the evening of its first delivery, which rendered it impossible, for ladies at least, to get out. Those who had the pleasure of listening to the lecture, speak of it as an admirable one, especially valuable for its historical reminiscences of Irish history, for its review of their ancient laws, customs, religion and martial achievements, as well as for its descriptions of the effects and results of British rule and British union. The peculiar characteristics of the Irish people were set forth in a most favorable light.

Monthly Meeting of the Chicago Sunday School Union.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Sunday School Union was held last evening in the lecture room of Trinity Church. There was not a very full attendance, owing to the inclemency of the weather, but the proceedings were of an interesting character. The meeting opened its exercises by singing a hymn and the reading of the 55th chapter of Isaiah, by Rev. Dr. James Pratt.

S. L. Brown, Esq., reported that the work of districting the North Division of the city was nearly completed. He, in company with the President, Jas. T. Griffin, Esq., had visited all the schools and churches.

Dr. Hollister of the North Mission Sunday School of the First Congregational Church, reported and spoke of the many advantages of holding monthly teachers' meetings.

F. L. Underwood, Esq., of Plymouth Church, reported progress and spoke encouragingly of the progress of the cause in that congregation.

E. W. Hawley, of the William Street Third Presbyterian Church, spoke of the many difficulties to be overcome. He reported a Sunday evening meeting, at which there was an attendance of nearly one hundred men.

H. B. Stevens, Superintendent of the South Mission of the First Congregational Church, alluded to the want of a German paper.

I. H. Burch, Esq., alluded in appropriate terms to the great importance attached to systematic visitation.

The President, James T. Griffin, Esq., and the Secretary, E. C. Wilder, Esq., were appointed a Committee to confer with the officers of the City Tract Society, with reference to a combination, or blending of the efforts of the Union with that organization in visiting and distributing tracts, &c.

John V. Farwell, Esq., President of the Young Men's Christian Association, being present, in a short speech explained the work of charity proposed to be done the present winter and during the ensuing year. This system includes the raising of funds and the distribution of wood, provisions and clothing, to the poor of the city, acting as a kind of general relief society, the officers of the Sunday School Union to act as disbursing agents.

I. H. Burch, Esq., moved, and the motion was unanimously carried, that the officers of the Sunday School Union be authorized to assess upon the different schools of the city such sums as may be their fair proportion of the expenses of the Union for the current year.

After singing and benediction by the Rev. James Pratt, the Union adjourned to convene on the evening of the fourth Monday in December.

The Alleged Swindling Contracts.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE U. S. COMMISSIONER.

Testimony of Col. Wilson, Lieut. Christopher, and the Original Contractors.

The case of Geo. E. Corwin and Charles B. Wells, charged with practicing fraud upon the Government in supplying rations to the 53d Regiment, Col. Wilson, encamped at Geneva, Kane county, to which we have already alluded in these columns, was called before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday afternoon, A. M. Herrington, Esq., prosecuting, and W. K. McAllister Esq., for the defence.

Before opening the case, by agreement, Mr. Herrington offered the following contract in evidence, agreeing to identify it as a true copy of the original before the close of the testimony:

CONTRACT.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini 1861, between Charles B. Wells, Quartermaster of the Lincoln regiment encamped at Geneva, Kane county, Illinois, on and in behalf of the United States of America on the one part, and George E. Corwin of the county of Kane and State of Illinois of the other part.

This agreement witnesseth that the said Charles B. Wells for and in behalf of the United States of America, and the said Geo. E. Corwin, his heirs, executors and administrators, have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree to and with each other as follows, viz:

First, That the said Geo. E. Corwin, his heirs, executors and administrators, shall supply or cause to be supplied, at the Commissary Department of the Lincoln Regiment, now in camp at Geneva, Kane county, all the rations, to consist of the articles hereinafter specified, that shall be required for the use of the United States recruits stationed at that place aforesaid, commencing on the 16th day of September, 1861, and continue such rations as long as said regiment is in camp at the place aforesaid, at the price of nineteen cents for each complete ration.

Second—That the rations to be furnished by virtue of the contract shall consist of the following articles, viz: one hundred and twenty-five pounds fresh beef, or seventy-five pounds of salt pork; one hundred and twenty-five pounds of bread; eight quarts of beans, or two pounds of rice; six pounds of coffee; twelve pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one and a half pounds of adamantine candles; four pounds of soap; two quarts of salt; one bushel of potatoes; one pound paper of pepper, and one gallon of molasses, to every hundred rations.

Third—That fresh beef shall be issued at least three times in each week, if required by the commanding officers.

Fourth—It is clearly understood that the provisions stipulated to be furnished and delivered under this contract shall be of the first quality.

Fifth—Should any defaulting arise respecting the quality of the provisions stipulated to be delivered under this contract, then the commanding officer is to appoint a disinterested person to meet one of the same description to be appointed by the contractor. These two thus appointed will have power to decide on the quality of the provisions, but should they disagree then a third is to be chosen by the already appointed, the whole to act under oath, and the opinion of the majority to be final in the case.

CHAS. B. WELLS, Q. M.
GEORGE E. CORWIN.

Witness—CHAS. E. STEPHENS.

The above contract approved, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18th, 1861.

Capt. W. A. WEBB,
Asst. Quarter Master,
by FARNHAM.

I do certify this to be a true copy of the original contract.

G. CHRISTOPHER,
Commissary Subsistence, U. S. A.

The same offered in evidence, under a like restriction, the original contract of Lantz & Tinsley similar to the above, with the exception of the amount paid per ration which, in the latter, was 10½ cents.

Mr. Herrington in opening the case said that the Regiment went into camp at Geneva about the date of the contracts. He proposed to show that on September 4th, after due publication in usual form, the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster of the Regiment assembled to let the contract for supplying rations to the lowest bidder. Messrs. Lantz & Tinsley were the lowest bidders, and a contract was entered into with them on that day, bonds being given as required. They continued to deliver rations until the 20th of November, with the understanding that they were the contractors. He further proposed to show that on September 17th a pretended contract was made between the Quartermaster and Geo. E. Corwin, Sutler of the Regiment, whereby Corwin contracted to furnish rations at 19c. The next day after the signing of the first contract, Lantz & Tinsley both had conversations with Corwin, so that the latter knew they were the contractors.

He would show furthermore that the nineteen cent contract was used for fraudulent purposes and to defraud the government out of the difference between the contract prices and that $1300 had been drawn, $600 only of which had gone to the real contractors.

Mr. McAllister for the defence saw no grounds in the remarks of the counsel, for a case. He contended that no fraud had been committed as laid down in the act of 1823. The original contract was null and void because it was made by the Quartermaster of the regiment before the men were mustered into the United States service. Wells supposed he had the authority to make it, but Corwin upon examining into the matter was informed by Capt. Webb that he clearly had no right. Accordingly Corwin writes a letter to Col. Wilson, informing him of these facts and telling him he must superintend the matter and agree to give not to exceed 20c per ration. The next day Col. Wilson gives Corwin a letter to Capt. Webb endorsing the character of Corwin, and stating that he wants the men properly subsisted and that Corwin will contract to do it for 19c. Wells draws up the contract and Corwin brings it to Capt. Webb, who writes its approval. This contract was the only legitimate one, the other being clearly a nullity, not binding upon the Government.

The witnesses for the prosecution were then called and testified substantially as follows:

TESTIMONY OF COL. WILSON.

I am Colonel of the 53d Regiment; it commenced coming into camp a day or two before the first contract was made; I appointed Mr. Wells Quartermaster; Mr. Corwin has since been appointed Sutler of the regiment; he held no position up to that time; I know of the contract awarded them; I think Mr. Wells, the Lieut. Colonel, and myself awarded it; Lantz & Tinsley have furnished rations since, under the contract.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. CHRISTOPHER.

I am acting Commissary of Subsistence of U. S. A.; I succeeded Capt. W. A. Webb; I received this contract from Quartermaster Wells; he was in my office and I asked him the price they were paying out in the country; he said 19 cents; this was before I advertised to receive proposals; I never received a contract through the hands of Webb. (The contract dated Sept. 14 shown witness.) I received this contract from Lantz & Tinsley; this was on Friday evening last; I got a copy of the original contract on Saturday morning last from Mr. Wells; this was the first I had heard of it; I received it in this way: I went to Geneva to muster in some troops, and was sitting in Webster's tavern when they said, "you are paying two mills more than usual;" I said, "no, we are paying 19 cents; I advertised for a contract because I knew the rations could be furnished at 14; I received Lantz & Tinsley's bond at the same time with the contract.

Cross examined by Mr. McAllister—The duties of the Assistant Commissary are to provide subsistence for all troops north of Springfield, in this State; these were Webb's duties; it is not within the duties of a Quartermaster to provide these things; (contract shown;) I do not know Mr. Farnham's signature; it is not customary to have the contracts of other men approved at this office; it may have been customary with Capt. Webb; a Quartermaster has no authority to make a contract which shall bind the Government for subsistence of his troops; the Corwin contract I received from Mr. Wells; I know Capt. Webb; he has been in the service ten or fifteen years; he had charge in October, 1861, as stated; I commenced here two weeks ago; Capt. Potter acted previously, but made no contracts.

To Mr. Herrington—I had not heard of any previous contract until last Saturday; I considered the contract forfeited, as they had not fulfilled its provisions.

To Mr. Wells—You laid the whole matter open before me readily, when asked about it; you explained how two contracts came to be made; you told me you was directed in the 19 cent contract by your superior, and that you considered it your duty to obey, and could not do otherwise; you brought a copy of the 13 cent contract on Thursday—or I got one from some one; I never saw Lantz & Tinsley's account until Thursday; I recollect now, I got the original and the copy about the same time; you disclosed to me fully all I desired, and as much as I have since learned.

To the Commissioner—Mr. Wells did not at the first conversation tell me of the 13 cent contract.

TESTIMONY OF COL. WILSON RESUMED.

There was another contract let to Lantz & Tinsley, about three or four days after this; Wells, Corwin and myself were at my own house in Geneva; we canvassed the first bids; there were seven or eight; I do not recollect whether Corwin was a bidder; I have not mentioned that Corwin was the contractor to furnish the rations; I have been away a good deal—cannot say whether I have done so or not—I went to Washington less than three weeks ago; shortly before that I had no conversation with you (Herrington) stating that Lantz & Tinsley were making a neat little profit at 13 cents; cannot say when I first heard of a conflict of contracts; I do not know of any division of profits.

To Mr. McAllister—I am acting as Colonel of Lincoln Regiment; it was mustered in on the 19th of November; there have been three musters; the last was by Capt Christopher; before my engagement in military affairs, I was Judge of the Circuit for eleven years; I know Mr. Wells and Mr. Corwin; by trade he is a mason and contractor; there are seven companies in my regiment from Kane county, and four from other counties; neither of the defendants had a knowledge of military matters before entering the regiment; we are all green in the business; I do not expect to go into service with the regiment, on account of my health; after the making of the contract with Lantz & Tinsley, I received a letter from Quartermaster Webb on the subject; the way the second contract came to be made was this: Mr. Corwin was actively engaged in aiding the organization of the regiment; Corwin was frequently in the city; a few days before the contract was made, he and Wells came and told me we had been too hasty in letting our contracts, as Capt. Webb had said the Quartermaster had no right to contract, and that another contract must be made until he could get his matters arranged; Mr. Corwin said Webb had sent a letter to me and proposed it; it was inconsistently done; I directed myself or my Quartermaster to draw up a new contract and send it in to Capt Webb to be approved by him, at a price not to exceed 20 cents per ration; I remarked that probably it had better be made temporarily at 20 cents; Corwin said he would like to take the contract; I told him if he could make an arrangement with Capt. Webb, as it was a temporary affair, he might do so; Corwin stated that Capt. Webb said that our Quartermaster had no right to let the contract, and further that no one could live on the low rate first made; I supposed the contract was to be between Corwin and Webb; Webb told me afterwards that he had drawn up a contract; I never saw it; I wrote a letter to Capt. Webb about it,—I have it here; in connection with the first contract, I had no idea but it had gone before Capt. Webb; it never occurred to me that such was not the case; my supposition was that the refusal to accept it on Webb's part was because they it was made by our Quartermaster, who had not been commissioned; I do not know it was sent to Washington; I have frequently seen Capt. Webb's writing, and have no doubt but that the letter alluded to by Corwin, was written by Capt. Webb; I cannot recollect whether the handwriting of that time corresponded with later ones from the Captain; I cannot find the letter.

To Mr. Herrington—I knew that Lantz & Tinsley had furnished the subsistence for the regiment, but I supposed them the contractors.

TESTIMONY OF E. J. FARNHAM.

I am assistant in the Quartermaster's office; I was a clerk in the same office under Capt. Webb; I knew Corwin; he has been in the office here occasionally on business; I have examined the contract made with Corwin for subsistence of the Lincoln Regiment; I approved of it for Webb; I have known him as the contractor; he has received $1,821.33; this was to October 3d; I had not heard of Lantz & Tinsley's contract; first heard of that, two or three days since.

Cross-Examined—I approved the contract by order of Capt. Webb; I know of but one contract—the one I approved; I paid the money on that contract.

To Mr. Wells—The voucher you gave was a written, not a regular printed, receipt; it does not specify as to what contract it was paid on, but I supposed it to be on that contract.

TESTIMONY OF MR. LANTZ.

That is my signature on this contract; I made a contract on the 14th of September for the subsistence of the Lincoln Regiment; I have seen Corwin & Wells daily since; Corwin knew we had the contract—we talked about it; we have furnished the subsistence in accordance with this contract; I first heard, last Tuesday or Wednesday, that we were not supposed to be the contractors at headquarters; a week ago yesterday I saw a notice in a Chicago paper, advertising for a contract to furnish the subsistence; spoke to Wells about it; he said we were the contractors so long as we remained in camp; I never supposed we were sub contractors.

Cross-Examination—We were paid 14 cents for rations some time in September; it was because we furnished them low; we received our pay from the Quartermaster for what we furnished in September. It was something over $600.

TESTIMONY OF MR. TINSLEY.

That is my signature on the contract; Lantz and I have furnished the subsistence all the time to the 20th of November; saw Corwin the next day after we took the contract; he said he was glad we had got it; there was no fault found with the rations, only they were too good; I saw the notice alluded to; took it to Wells; he said our contract was good; Lantz was to come to the city, and Wells did not want him to do so; we have drawn $6.70, which is all we have received; we served the rations under the contract to the 20th of this month; it took half the people in Geneva to make the bond acceptable.

Cross examination—I am perfectly friendly with Mr. Corwin; had nothing to do with getting up this prosecution; we had no money to pay Mr. Herrington for getting up a prosecution; I did not say when I came in that I was watching around to arrest Mr. Wells; I was looking to have him fill in our names in the blank on which we were to receive our money; I have no doubt but that our names were left out by mistake.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES C. STEVENS.

I made the abstract of rations all but the names of Lantz and Tinsley; they are approved by Lieut. Col. Wilcox; I was appointed by Col. Wilson; I am a son-in-law of Mr. Wells; I generally make two abstracts each month, an original and a copy; Col. Wilson approved of the one for September; I am not certain that that was handed to Lantz and Tinsley; I left the blank at the top, and did not know it was necessary to fill it up until instructed by Capt. Christopher; I made one for September, one for October, and one for November; I cannot tell what became of the September schedule.

Cross-Examination.—I think the amount received on subsistence in September was $1,500 or more, and $700 of it went to Lantz and Tinsley, and the remainder to Mr. Burr for subsistence previous to going into camp; we had no receipts from Corwin; there was a receipt from Lantz & Tinsley to Geo. E. Corwin, but it was taken up, when it was found that it was necessary for me to sign; I have since been instructed by Lieut. Christopher that this has been incorrect; that receipt was founded on 14 cents for rations; it was never explained to me why Corwin's name figured in the receipt; I supposed Lantz and Tinsley were the contractors until very lately.

At this point the examination was continued until this morning.

The "Currency" Question.

The case of Chandler vs. the Marine Bank, which has been on trial several days in the Superior Court of this city, before the Hon. George Manierre, Judge of the Circuit Court, who presided in the place of the Hon. Van H. Higgins, by an arrangement between them for an exchange of duties during the trial, was finished yesterday.

The action grew out of an account between the parties, which accrued during the months of April and May last. The plaintiff being a banker at Macomb, in this State, remitted to the defendants, for collection and credit of the plaintiff, drafts, &c., and also other persons who had dealings with the plaintiff, deposited with defendants, to his credit, considerable sums of money, and the plaintiff drew upon and received money from the defendants, leaving a balance, as claimed to be due, of $15,971.22.

The defense set up was, that the funds received by the defendants were not money, but depreciated Illinois bank notes; that the defendants acted as agents in making the collections, and as such took such bank notes at the risk of the plaintiff; and that, having offered to pay him in such bank notes when he presented his check, on the 21st of June last, they were not liable in the action—or, if liable, only to the amount of the value of such bank notes at the day last mentioned. It was also claimed, that by virtue of an agreement mentioned below in the opinion of the Court, the plaintiff was bound to receive such bank notes.

The trial occupied about four days, and was closely contested on all the various points which could be raised between banks and their depositors, growing out of the disturbed condition of the currency last Spring.

Elaborate arguments, both on the law and facts, were made by Messrs. Joseph E. Gary and George F. Bailey for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. S. W. Fuller and Thomas Hoyne for the defendants.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $16,375.88, being the full amount claimed by plaintiff, with interest from the time of demand.

The Court charged the jury as follows:

CHARGE.

A deposit commonly signifies a bailment of property for custody without compensation, the title remaining with the depositor and the depositary acquiring no title in the thing deposited, but only a right to its mere possession and custody. Hence the depositor is entitled to a return of the specific chattel on demand, and to an action to recover its possession when wrongfully withheld. As a consequence of this principle if the property is lost, stolen or destroyed, while in the custody of the depositary, and without gross or wilful negligence on his part, the loss falls on the depositor.

But where the subject matter of the deposit or loan is money, wheat or other property, and it is delivered to the depositary for use or consumption, the law implies a contract to return, not the identical thing deposited or lent, but an equivalent of the same kind, nature or quality. In such cases the title to the thing deposited vests in the depositary *ipso facto*, and is at his risk. The only right of the depositor is to a return in kind or value, and this right is not impaired by reason of the subsequent loss or destruction of the property in the hands of the depositary.

Such is ordinarily the relation implied by law from the dealings between a banker and his customer where no special agreement is made by them varying their rights. The money, checks or bills which may be the subject of the deposit, become the property of the bank and the depositor becomes a creditor. If stolen, lost or destroyed, or if they become of no value by reason of subsequent depreciation, the bank must sustain the loss. The depositor's legal title in the deposit having passed by operation of law, his right is resolved into a mere *chose in action* or claim against the bank for the value of the deposit, usually fixed by the credit given, as in the case of an ordinary loan of money. Indeed, a general deposit with a bank is denominated a gratuitous loan payable to the depositor on demand.

In this case, therefore, the first question for the jury to consider, is, what was the nature of the relation arising out of the dealings between these parties, as disclosed by the evidence? Was it the ordinary relation of a customer with his banker? If so, then what was the subject matter of the deposit? Was it money, or currency, or something else? And first, as to the relation of banker and customer.

On this point the Court instructs the jury:

That if they find from the evidence that the defendant was engaged in banking, and in receiving general deposits from its customers; that the plaintiff as an interior banker kept a deposit account with it and deposited drafts, checks and currency to his own credit, to be drawn against by him from time to time, in accordance with the usage of banks; that the moneys thus deposited were, according to like usage, mingled and intermixed with the money of other depositors and used by the defendant in the course of its business, then the relation implied by law is that of banker and customer, or debtor and creditor, and the title to the currency or money deposited vested in the defendant. And in the absence of any special arrangement or understanding varying the rights of the parties, the subject of the deposit, remains at the risk of the defendant.

If this relation is found to have existed, the jury should next inquire into the nature and subject of the deposit. Was it money or current bank bills, or depreciated bills of Illinois banks circulating at the time as money? If the latter, then were these bills received on deposit as money or currency to be accounted for on demand in like current funds or money? Or were they received as depreciated bills or notes, upon an agreement expressed or implied that they should be accounted for in identically like with of the Illinois banks, whether current or uncurrent at the time of demand? In determining this question the jury should regard the circumstances of dealing between the parties, the condition of the currency at the time the deposits were made, the nature and value of the deposits, and whether in such an account they were intended to be kept by the banks as bills, with like value. On this point the Court instructs the jury that if they find from the evidence that the deposits were made in Illinois bank bills as money, and at the time of demand they were depreciated, received and credited by the defendant, then the law implies a promise to pay in Illinois or other bank bills current at the time of the demand, though the bills deposited were subject to a discount for specie when deposited, and subsequently became entirely discredited and greatly depreciated. Such a contract can only be discharged by the payment or tender of bank notes current at the time of demand. Or the plaintiff's damages in this case would be such value on the 21st of June, the time of demand, with interest thereon to date. And if the bank notes were then in circulation as money, the engagement became absolute for the payment of money; for where an amount of money is made payable in a particular thing, the contract can only be discharged in the identical description of property called for, or in money. Nothing else can be substituted.

It must therefore be manifest to the jury that the rights of the parties here strictly depend upon the value of the deposit and their intention concerning it; whether the deposit was made and accepted as currency, on the basis of money and credited as such, or as a commodity or species of property to be accounted for in like kind and quality, rather than in money. The law will allow parties to deal with each other upon any basis which is legal, and their intention will govern in the determination of their respective rights. No principle precludes these parties from dealing with each other in Illinois bank bills as a specific commodity or currency. If the deposits were intended to be received as currency, the equivalent of money, and as such, were credited to plaintiff at their nominal value, then the law will enforce the payment in currency, though the bills were depreciated below their nominal value and have since gone out of circulation altogether. Parties make their own contracts, and mere inadequacy of consideration is never a defence to them, unless so great as to be evidence of fraud. If, on the other hand, the parties were dealing in these bills as a species of merchandise, to be repaid in kind or value, then the law will enforce the agreement, and not impose a different one upon them. When the subject of the deposit is ascertained, then the law will imply a promise to pay in kind or an equivalent in value. If money, then in money, if currency, then in currency; if in stock or depreciated bank notes as a species of property, then in each case the like and not in something else of a different nature or value. Where the deposit is property, then a merchantable article of average value of the kind deposited, must be delivered under the contract; and less than that will not be a legal tender.

Therefore, if the Jury find from the evidence that by the course of dealing between the parties, or by their express agreement the deposits were made in depreciated bank bills, and as such accepted to be repaid by the defendant in the same kind of bills without regard to their value as currency, or in money at the time of demand, then the measure of plaintiff's damages is the value in money of an average lot of such Illinois bank bills as were in circulation after the 1st of April of the nominal amount due the plaintiff, with interest at 6 per cent. to this date.

As a part of the evidence tending to establish the character of the arrangements and relations between the parties, a paper signed by the plaintiff, and in the following words, has been given in evidence, viz:

CHICAGO, April 26, 1861.

"We, the undersigned, citizens and business men of Chicago, agree to receive and pay out as currency in payment of debts and in the general transaction of business during the present war, the notes of all the banks of this State at present taken by the following named banks and bankers of this city; provided the bankers named below agree to do the same."

To this is attached the following instrument, purporting to be signed by all the banks and bankers therein named:

"In accordance with the above, we, the undersigned bankers, do hereby ratify and confirm the agreement therein expressed."

Among the bankers referred to are two incorporated companies and their assent is expressed by the signatures of their respective presidents. It is claimed by the plaintiff that if these officers had no authority, express or implied, to execute the agreement the plaintiff is not bound by the promise alleged as his promise is conditional. This is the law, and before any weight as evidence shall be given to the agreements in determining the basis of the dealings between the parties, the jury must be satisfied from the evidence that it was signed by authority of said companies. Unless signed by all the parties named it is not in force as against the plaintiff and the defendant can derive no benefit under it. Therefore If the jury find that no express authority existed, and that the only evidence from which an authority can be implied, is the fact that those institutions continued to do business with such bank notes as are described in the said agreement in the same manner as they had done before, then such fact is not in itself sufficient for that purpose; and unless the jury shall further find that the making of such an agreement was within the scope of the duties of the officers signing it, they will reject it altogether from their consideration.

If the jury find that the instrument was duly executed by the parties, then its operation is by way of *estoppel*, so far as third parties were induced to act upon the faith of it. In this view it is not material whether it was actually signed by the defendant as well as by the plaintiff, in order to give the defendant a right to claim under it. But to entitle the defendant to make that claim, it must be proved that the defendant dealt with the plaintiff solely in reference to and on faith of it. But if the defendant did not rely upon it, and its dealings with the plaintiff had no reference to it, then the plaintiff is not estopped from alleging the want of mutuality or binding obligation of the same, and the jury should disregard it.

But the evidence in this case may show that the business relations between the parties were of a two-fold character, viz: That of principal and agent with respect to the checks and drafts sent by the plaintiff for collection, and of depositary of the moneys after they were collected by the defendant. If the defendant was thus employed and, as agent received bills and drafts for collection, then the law imposed upon the defendant the duty of making such collections in money, unless authorized to collect the same in the depreciated currency then in circulation as money. Such authority may be implied from the course of dealing between the parties. If the jury find that such authority was given, and that the defendant was instructed to collect in such bills and put the same to the plaintiff's credit as a depositor, and did so, then the liability of the defendant is that of a depositary of the plaintiff's funds, and is to be ascertained and settled by an application of the principles already stated. In other words, the case is left before the jury precisely as if the defendant had received no paper for collection, and as if the several deposits had been made in Illinois currency by the plaintiff, and not through the medium of collections. That is to say, were the deposits made as currency and treated as money in the dealings of the parties, or as depreciated bills as such, as already sufficiently set forth and defined in these instructions?

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters are detained in the Chicago Post Office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C., on Monday next, unless called for before that time:

Philip Kolb, Chicago, Ill.
S. V. R. Watson, " "
Luther L. Wells, " "
E. R. Mason, " "
William M. Fleharty, Oxford, Ill.
Dorsey Scott, Lamoil, "
Peter Dressel, Prairie City, "
Saml. Katy, Morris, "
Mrs. Elizabeth McBeth, Bushnell, "
Mrs. Philinda Schmidt, East Wheeling, Ill.
Mrs. E. W. Tracy, Hampsh're, "
Elder Saml. Shaus, Flatt, "
J. M. Hosford, Geneseo, "
Jas. Bennett & Co., Huron, —.
N. Holden, Bourbon, Ill.
Hannah E. Cain, Pink, Ill.
Murdock & Dickson, St. Louis, Mo.
Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, " "
Miss Mary J. Smith, Sand Spring, Iowa.
N. G. Olson, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Wm. Allanson, Valparaiso, Ind.
Geo. Hagen, South Bend, Ind.
Lydia M. Levett, Madison, N. J.
J. C. Felton, Haverhill, Mass.
Miss Mary Ann Lee, " "
Mrs. D. D. Heath, " "

Letters under old stamps, not recognized in prepayment of postage.

F. H. Benson, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, "
L. D. Olmsted, "
Col. H. Smith, "
A. T. Sherman, "
Geo. Spring, "
Barnes & Ford, "
Jona. Burr, "
John Jenks, "
Martin Ryerson, "
E. C. Patterson, "
Miss Alice Sapp, Middleport, N. Y.
Miss Ettie E. Jefferies, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Timothy McDermot, Lane Station, Ill.
Jas. Stephens, Ladorus, Ill.
Miss Melissa Rice, Lockport, Ill.
Philip Berna, Loyd, Wis.
J. M. Brunswick & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. N. Luce, New York City.
Michael Phelan, "
Wm. F. Brownell, Washington, D. C.
Miss Helen D. Sewell, Fryeburg, Md.

The Thanksgiving Dinner to the Soldiers.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Yours of this morning contained a notice in regard to Thanksgiving services, to be held in Metropolitan Hall under the auspices of the Y. M. Christian Association.

The Association desired to carry out the plan suggested in your notice. But after consultation with a number of citizens and soldiers, we found it might create dissatisfaction to thus select a single regiment from the 5,000 men now stationed here. Our reason for choosing the Douglas Brigade was that they have been with us longer than any others, and they expect to leave this week for the field. One other reason was that they are uniformed, and the regiment is full, which we thought might prevent others from coming. As our efforts have not been confined to any one regiment, we desired not to prejudice any of the soldiers against the Association. We would rejoice were we able to give a dinner to all the noble soldiers now in camp near our city, had not our expenditure for libraries, hymn books, &c, distributed among fifteen regiments rendered this impossible.

CHICAGO, November 25th, 1861.

ORPHAN'S SOIREE.—At Bryan Hall, to-morrow evening, will be given the soiree of the Catholic Young Men's Association. The Light Guard Band have been engaged. The best caller in the city, S. T. Dean, has been secured. He promises to give some entirely new figures, particularly for military gentlemen, a number of whom have signified their intention of being present.

THOMPSON'S EATING HOUSE.—For the freshest and best oysters, for game in its season, comfortable quarters, cleanly waiters or the most obliging character, for a single meal, or for regular board, no better place can be found in the city than that conducted by S. H. Thompson, No. 53 Dearborn street. nov25d2t

Preserve Your Beauty,

Symmetry of form, your health, and mental powers, by using that safe, pleasant, popular, and specific remedy, known as "Helmbold's Extract of Buchu." Read the advertisement in another column, and profit by it. Diseases and symptoms enumerated. Cut it out, and preserve it. You may not now require it, but may at some future day.

"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."

It saves long suffering and exposure. Beware of counterfeits! Cures guaranteed. Sold by Lord & Smith, 43 Lake street. nov2161.

Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city.

Go to DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING for Printing. nov.11-h381-1y

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov-19-

DIED:

In London, England [illegible] of Oct. [illegible] MARTHA, [illegible]

In this city, this morning, [illegible] THOS. BLAKESLEY, [illegible]. Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, [illegible], on Tuesday, [illegible].

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1861.

It will be a long time before our people recover entirely from the effects of the collapse of our infamous currency. The losses and lawsuits arising therefrom will continue to be felt and to figure in the courts for many months, perhaps for many years, to come. Judgment was rendered to-day in favor of Chas. Chandler, of Macomb, against the Marine Bank, for $16,375.88, being the amount of principal with interest at 6 per cent on a running bank account. The judgment was rendered against a "stump-tail" balance, no allowance being made for the depreciation of the stuff; and such has always been the decisions of the courts in all similar cases. The law allows no abatement of responsibility. When a banker receives any currency as money, the courts hold him responsible to pay money in return.

Exchange is working closer. The Indiana Branches, the Bank of Montreal, Sturges & Sons, and perhaps one or two others, sold to customers at ¼ per cent premium; several charged ½, and a few sold at ⅜. The buying price was about ⅛, though sales were made at a fraction above and below that figure.

The demand for money is active, though as yet the market is fully supplied. Pork dealers are making large drafts, and generally business is active.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for each paid for stocks in New York to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	79½	77⅞
Galena	[illegible]	71⅞
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington & Quincy	61¾	[illegible]
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	34¾	34½
Michigan Southern, (common)	51	51⅞
Cleveland & Toledo	34	34⅞
Hudson River	36¾	36⅞
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	43¾	43⅞
Missouri 6s	41¾	41⅞
Virginia 6s	47¾	47⅞

Market, 1st board weak, 2d board heavy.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says: Money matters were quiet on Saturday, the general features of the market being about the same as previously reported. Exchange was firm at 1 ⅌ cent. premium, and currency scarce—at least bank accommodations were difficult to be obtained. It is the evident policy of the banks to husband their resources as closely as possible until the public mind becomes thoroughly convinced that the existence of our banking system is not incompatible with the reforms which the new banking law inaugurates at the beginning of the present month. When confidence in the currency becomes sufficiently established under the new law to warrant them in doing so, the banks will gradually loosen the tight rein they are now holding, and we shall then have an easy money market, and lower rates of exchange, we venture to predict, than during any preceding winter.

The demand for exchange on Saturday was not near so pressing as at the close of last week, and we understand that outside dealers were disposing of what they held at rates they would not have thought of accepting a week or two since.

Gold was much less eagerly sought for; and towards the close of the week considerable quantities were being offered for sale at the banks. The ruling bank rates were 1½@2 ⅌ cent., while outside rates varied from 3 to 5 ⅌ cent.

ILLINOIS BANKS.—The quarterly report of the Bank Commissioners of Illinois shows that fifteen banks are not under call. They give the following recapitulation of the stocks, &c., held by these banks:

Illinois	$511,317.00
Missouri	9,000.00
Tennessee	15,000.00
North Carolina	3,000.00
Georgia	1,000.00
United States	58,000.00
Louisiana	5,000.00
Specie	4,040.00
Circulation	$584,346.00

Proceedings have been instituted against seventeen banks, with the following stocks:

Illinois	$385,385.34
Tennessee	7,000.00
Minnesota	29,000.00
New York	15,000.00
Ohio	6,000.00
Iowa	22,000.00
Circulation	$454,320.00

The stocks of thirty-one are now being sold. The following is the recapitulation of their stocks:

Illinois	$399,217.94
Missouri	3,000.00
Tennessee	32,000.00
North Carolina	4,000.00
United States	21,000.00
Louisiana	4,000.00
Minnesota	14,000.00
Michigan	57,000.00
New York	25,000.00
Ohio	40,000.00
Iowa	25,000.00
Virginia	10,000.00
Circulation	$750,180.00

BANKS WHICH ARE REDEEMED BY THE AUDITOR.

The securities of the following banks have been sold by the Auditor, and their bills are being redeemed by him at the rates annexed. The securities of all the defaulting banks will be sold in the course of the current and ensuing month, and dividends declared upon them:

	Cents.
Alliance Bank	55½
American Exchange Bank	51
Bank of Aurora	51
Bank of Benton	58
Bank of Carmi	54½
Bank of Chester	54½
Bank of the Commonwealth	53
Bank of Elgin	66
Bank of Naperville	61
Bank of Pike County	51
Bank of Quincy	60
Bank of Raleigh	57
Belvidere Bank	55½
Canal Bank	55½
Citizens Bank	55
Commercial Bank, Palestine	55
Commercial Bank, New Haven	54½
Continental Bank	54
Corn Exchange Bank	55
Corn Planters' Bank	53
Douglas Bank	55
Farmers' Bank, New Canton	64½
Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Metropolis	56
Farmers' and Traders' Bank	52
Frontier Bank	56
Garden State Bank	63½
Grand Prairie Bank	60
Grayville Bank	55
Hampden Bank	56
Humboldt Bank	55
Jersey County Bank	62
Kaskaskia Bank	60
Lafayette Bank	57
Lancaster Bank	58
Merchants' & Drovers' Bank	54
Morgan County Bank	57
National Bank	55
New Market Bank	56
Plowman's Bank	58½
Railroad Bank	58
Reed's Bank	65
Rock Island Bank	55
Shawaneese Bank	60
Southern Bank of Illinois	55
Union County Bank	61

TOTAL SECURITIES.

Illinois	$1,295,920.88
Missouri	16,000.00
Tennessee	54,000.00
North Carolina	7,000.00
Georgia	1,000.00
United States	79,000.00
Louisiana	9,000.00
Minnesota	43,000.00
Michigan	57,000.00
New York	40,000.00
Ohio	46,000.00
Iowa	58,000.00
Virginia	10,500.00
	$1,671,420.88
Specie	4,040.00
	$1,675,460.88
Total circulation	$1,709,046

THOMAS QUICK, and
W. H. HERNDON,
Bank Commissioners.

WISCONSIN BANKS.—We take the following in relation to the Wisconsin Banks from the Neenah *Manufacturer*:

At the late election, the amendments to our Banking Law were carried with hardly a dissenting vote. As some of its provisions for redemption are supposed to be very stringent, a feeling has at once sprung up in the public mind that some of the banks may not be able to comply. In case of their failure to do so, their securities will be sold and their bills redeemed by the Comptroller at whatever rate may be realized by the sale. Simultaneously with this impression comes a temporary scarcity of exchange. The falling off of eastern shipments, consequent upon the close of navigation, and the large amount of time drafts in the hands of the banks, and not yet matured, suddenly made exchange less plentiful than it had been for several weeks. The timid as well the unscrupulous part of the community at once began to whisper that the whole system of our currency was unsound and would inevitably break to pieces. So far has this distrust prevailed, that a convention of the bankers of this State was held in Milwaukee last Friday. The subject was there discussed in all its bearings, and provision made to meet every contingency that might possibly arise. A liberal fund was subscribed and placed at the disposal of the Association's Committee, and resolutions adopted as to the course to be pursued with such banks, if any, as are unable or unwilling to redeem their issues according to law. If any bank neglects to do so, this Committee is to proceed as fast as is possible and lawful to retire the delinquent circulation and wind up the bank. Should the sale of the securities not realize enough to take up the bills at par, the deficiency is to be made up from the fund thus provided. This is the prominent feature of the plan, the details of which have been carefully elaborated and laid down for the guidance of the Committee, and it appears to be fully adequate for every emergency that can possibly arise. An examination of the Comptroller's last report should be enough to convince every man that there is no real danger. Our State currency is now one third less than it was a year ago, and the quality of the securities has been incalculably improved. With some few and unimportant exceptions, Southern stocks have nearly disappeared. Those still in the department are rated at figures so very low that even if they would fully redeem the currency secured by them. Omitting the three banks already *spotted*, we have now seventy current banks in the State. Their united circulation is exactly $2,132,248. Two millions of currency and almost one million of Wisconsin bonds among the securities, the balance being mainly United States, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio stocks. There can be no reason for anything like a panic with such a state of matters.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND THE NEW YORK BANKS.—The following is from Samuel Hallett & Co's. last American circular:

The banks are likely to be well rewarded for their patriotism and pluck in assuming, at one of the darkest periods in the history of the rebellion, the responsibility of supplying government with the means for suppressing it. They have taken their proportion of the $150,000,000 six per cent. 20 years loan at a price that will produce seven per cent., which is about 91 50. The average price of government 6s from 1849 to 1850 were at least as high as 118, or $4.50 above what the banks have just purchased the 20 year loan at. The probabilities are that, for the next twelve years, the rates for money will rate lower than for the past 12. In a comparatively short time this very loan will sell at rates that will not yield the purchaser over 4½ per cent. The securities of all stable governments command higher prices than any other, for the very good reason that the greater includes the less. The aggregate must be stronger than the individual. Below we give the highest quotations for United States 6s from 1842 to 1860:

Years.	Highest quot. for U. S. 6s	Years.	Highest quot. for U. S. 6s
1842	106	1852	121
1843	118½	1853	124
1844	116	1854	123¾
1845	114	1855	119½
1846	113	1856	119¾
1847	111	1857	119¾
1848	117	1858	118
1849	123¾	1859	118¾
1850	120	1860	109
1851	122¾		

The banks, if they should hold the loan just taken, will realize at least 21 per cent. premium upon it. This would carry the price up to nearly 111 50. They have made largely out of their transactions with government, and have probably greatly helped their houses growing out of the rebellion.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
G. & C. U. R.R.	1807	16205	843	350	606	350
R. I. R. R.	1350	9450	1250	425	60	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	800	8350	9460	200	161	771
C. B. & Q. R. R.	2170	3561	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. W. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. & St. L. R. R.	640	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	6507	34835	5493	1359	812	1304

	Live Hogs, No.	Dressed Hogs, No.	Grass Seed, lbs.	Hides, lbs.	Beef Cattle, No.	High wines, brls.
G. & C. U. R.R.	350	3800	5810	70	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I. R. R.	777	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1300	[illegible]	[illegible]	563	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. W. R. R.	60	1440	3455	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. & St. L. R. R.	400	4450	972	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2887	10740	14300	22	522	30

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
To Buffalo	4500	[illegible]	30000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	4500	[illegible]	30000	2500	[illegible]	[illegible]

The leading markets to-day were quiet and without important change. Wheat was firm and steady with a fair speculative demand at 60c for No 1 Red Winter; 75c for No 2 do; 73c for No 1 Spring and 66c for No 2 Spring. There was little or no inquiry for Flour and the market was very dull, with limited sales of fair spring extras at $3.65@3.75.

Corn was in fair demand and the market was firm at a slight improvement on Saturday's quotations. About 28,000 bushels Mixed sold at 20½@21c in store. Oats continue firm and in good demand at 17c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye steady at 33c.

Hogs were in active demand by packers and shippers, and the market was firm at a slight improvement; sales ranged from $2.60 to $2.80. Mess Pork is dull and almost nominal at $9.50@9.75. Lard is in fair request; 200 tierces sold to-day at 7c. Highwines dull.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1861.

FLOUR—Received, 6507 brls; shipped, 4500 brls. Market very dull. Sales were: 190 brls "American Mills" at $3.70 del; 42 brls fair extra at $3.75 del; 100 brls do at $3.65 del; 70 brls do at $3.60 del; 50 brls superfine at $3.35 del; 65 brls do at $3.25 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 34,836 bu; shipments, none. Market steady. Sales were: 1900 bu No. 1 Red Winter at 80c; 2000 bu No. 2 do at 75c; 14,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 73c; 5000 bu do (in Howe's) at 71½c; 1000 bu No. 2 Spring at 65½c; 22,000 bu do at 66c; 1000 bu do at 66½c; 1500 bu Rejected Spring at 58c; 1200 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 55c—all in store.

CORN—Receipts, 5,494 bu; shipments, 30,000 bu. Market firmer. Sales 6,000 bu mixed (old receipts) at 22c in store; 8,000 bu do at 20½c in store; 45,000 bu do at 20¾c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 1,359 bu; shipments, 2,500 bu. Market firm. Sales 1,500 bu No 1 at 17c in store; 1,500 bu Rejected at 15c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 812 bu. No shipments. Firm. Sales 400 bu No 1 (in a particular warehouse) at 32½c; 1,000 bu do at 33c; 84 bags at 35c delivered.

BUTTER—Dairy is in good request at 10@12c; Firkin is quiet at 6@7½c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Steady with a fair demand for fresh at 12c ⅌ doz.

HIDES—Supply larger and market dull. We quote: Green Country, 5@5½c; Green Salted, 5¾@6c; Dry Salted, 10@10½c; Dry Flint, 11½@12c.

PROVISIONS—There is but a limited inquiry for Mess Pork and the market is quiet at $9.50@9.75. 200 tierces prime Leaf Lard at 7c.

COOPERAGE—300 pork barrels at $1.50 each.

POTATOES—Quiet and nominal at 25c on track.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.25 ⅌ doz; live Turkeys, 5@7c ⅌ lb.

LIVE STOCK—Hogs are in active demand by packers and shippers, and the market advanced 5@10c. Beef cattle steady. Sheep dull. Sales were:

180 Hogs averaging	300 lbs at		$2.80
100 " "	240 "		2.75
140 " "	250 "		2.70
141 " "	250 "		2.75
46 " "	300 "		2.77½
136 " "	257 "		2.66½
110 " "	260 "		2.65
120 " "	270 "		2.70
150 " "	310 "		2.75
100 " "	280 "		2.70
120 " "	261 "		2.75
70 " "	270 "		2.70
56 Cattle	1400		2.50
40 "	1400		2.40
11 "	1400		2.50
20 "	1200		2.00
37 "	1157		2.25

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Flour heavy, and only moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Prices, however, without material change. Sales, 9,900 bbls at $5.55@5.65 for rejected; $5.60@5.70 for superfine state; $5.60@5.70 for extra state; $5.50@5.60 for superfine western; $5.60@5.80 for common to medium extra western; $5.85@5.95 for shipping brands extra r. h. o.; $6.00@6.75 for trade brands, market closing quiet. Canadian flour without change in price. Sales, 1908 bbls at $5.45@5.50 for superfine; $5.65@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3.25@4.40. Corn meal unchanged.

WHISKEY—Lower. Sales, 600 bbls at 20¼@20½c.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade easier and a fair business doing for export. Sales 45,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.22@1.25; 15,000 bu Racine spring at $1.23@1.25; 12,000 northwestern club at $1.25@1.26; 800 bu Mil club at $1.26@1.28; 5400 bu amber Iowa at $1.29@1.30; 6000 winter red state at $1.32; 5250 bu winter red western at $1.31@1.37; 17,800 amber Michigan at $1.40; 680 bu white Ind at $1.39; 1900 bu white Ohio at $1.40@1.41; 6800 bu white Mo at $1.46; 13,000 bu white Mich at $1.45@1.48. Rye steady at 87@88c. Barley firm. Sales 4,000 bu Canada East at 70@73c; 3,300 bu Canada West at 80c, and within a few days 25,000 bu California at 85c. Corn opened heavy and closed about 1c lower; moderate demand for export, speculation and home consumption. Sales 13,000 bu at 56@57c for damaged mixed western; 62½c for common do; 64@65c for good to prime do, nearly all at inside price; 65½@66c for western yellow; 71c for white western; 68½c for mixed western in store. We notice sales of 900 bu medium beans at $2.50. Oats in moderate request at 47@49c for Canadian, Jersey, western and state.

PROVISIONS—The demand for pork continues fair and market without change. Sales 300 brls at $13.50@13 for mess; $8.50@9 for prime. Beef rules quite firm. Sales 350 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $11@12 for repacked mess; $12@13.50 for extra mess. Dressed hogs active and firmer at 4¼@5c. Beef hams in moderate request. Sales 50 barrels at $15.50. Prime mess beef firm and in fair demand at $18.50@20.00. Cut meats are dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon in good demand. Sales 600 boxes short ribbed middles city cut at 6½c; smoked sides quiet at 5½@6c. Lard less active and scarcely so firm. Sales 400 brls at 8¾@9½c, latter an extreme price. Butter firmer with fair demand at 10@15c for Ohio, 15@21c for state. Cheese 5¼@8c.

STOCKS—Dull and down; C & R I 52¾; C & T 33; C & P 19¾; Gal & C 69¾; N Y C 79½; M S 34¼; Erie 30½; Hudson 36½; Reading 36¾; Mo 6s 41¾; Ill C scrip 60¼; Pan 118¾; Tenn 43⅞; Tenn 6s 44½; Ill C bds 88; Tenn 6s 43½; Mo 41¼; Va 47¾.

OSWEGO, Nov. 25.—FLOUR unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady. Sales 12,000 No 2 Chicago spring at 96c; 5,800 amber Michigan at $1.15. Corn lower. Sales 16,000 bu Indiana at 46c. Barley and rye quiet. Peas dull. Sales 800 bu Canadian at 65c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Shipments made this morning at 15c for wheat, and 16c for corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—38,300 bu wheat, 19,400 bu corn.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales 6000 bu Milwaukee club at 94; 6000 bu red winter at $1.01; 6000 bu ordinary white Canadian at $1.06. Corn steady. Sales 16,000 bu at 38½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 6c to Rochester.

LAKE IMPORTS—6000 brls flour, 30,000 bu wheat, 16,100 bu corn, 2500 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—64,000 bu wheat, 17,800 bu corn, 3800 bu rye.

The New York Bank Statement.

(By Telegraph)

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

The following is the Bank statement to-day:—

Increase of loans	$21,151,741
Increase of specie	147,230
Decrease in circulation	193,780
Increase of deposits	22,168,150

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED . . . . Nov. 25.

Prop Montgomery, Cottrell, Buffalo, 1500 bbls salt.
Prop Michigan, Chapman, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Wenona, Conkey, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Naomi, Wood, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Bark Sweeny, Burns, Buffalo.
Schr Geastno, Dunovan, Manitowoc, 88 cds wood.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, do 100 do do.
Schr Sweepstakes, Buffington, Cleveland, 450 tons coal.
Schr Exchange, Reed, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Buena Vista, Lee, Two Rivers, 8500 r r ties.
Schr El Tempo, Huger, Manitowoc, 300 m shingles, 100 m lumber.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Forest Hill, 40 cds wood, 260 m shingles.
Schr Tuscola, McElliott, Grand River, 700 bbls plaster, 30 m pickets.
Schr H A Richmond, Thornton, Buffalo.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Manistee, 65 cds wood.
Schr Abagail, O'Connor, Kewaunee, 65 cds wood.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Racine, 50 m brick.
Schr A M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Manitowoc, 85 m lumber.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Manitowoc, 240 m shingles.
Schr Chas Hibbard, Curle, Buffalo, 50 tns powder
Schr Advance, Miller, Twin River, 180 m lumber.
Schr P Hayden, Ingersoll, Pt. Washington, 30 m staves, 75 cds wood.
Schr Harriet Ann, Hanson, Grand Haven, 50 cords wood.
Schr Delos D'Wolf, Joyce, Oswego, 119 tons coal.
Schr Speed, Westman, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Elsey, Buffalo, 380 tons coal.
Schr Ostrich, Pratt, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Muskingum, Jeffrey, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Ravenna, Malott, Buffalo.
Schr Altair, Kyle, Buffalo, 700 brls salt, 146 m lumber.
Schr Mezeppa, Merriam, Buffalo, 140 tons coal.
Schr E F Gray, McGraw, Buffalo, 10 m lumber.
Brig N M Standart, Banner, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.

CLEARED . . . . Nov. 25.

Schr Gesine, Dunavan, Manitowoc.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Racine.
Schr Tuscola, McElligott, Grand Haven.
Schr A M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon.
Schr Chas Hibbard, Curle, Port Washington.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the second Semi-Annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable on the first of November next at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 15 Court House. The payment herein declared to be due on the first of November next is for the use of water for the half year commencing on the first day of November, 1861 [illegible]. Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes are laid, and which are not supplied with water from the hydrants, are required to pay the Semi-Annual payment for the water tax [illegible] commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, which is now due and payable at this office. By order of the Board.

R. CARPENTER, President.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 16, 1861.

TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED To Parties within the Water District Assessed with a Water Tax, and who do not use the Water.

All buildings situated on lots fronting any street or alley through which the water pipes are laid, are to be assessed with a Water Tax, whether they use the water or not. On all those so taxed and not supplied with water by the Water Works, a discount of twenty per cent. will be made by paying the assessment due [illegible] . . . not applying to Water Takes. R. CARPENTER, President Board of Public Works.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. [illegible] The Water Tax is [illegible] payable in advance [illegible].

THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE COTTAGE GROVE SEMINARY, [illegible] Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

Miscellaneous.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD.

LOAN AGENCY, Collection and Insurance Office —OF— L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and LaSalle streets.

We have made arrangements to connect with our business department for the purchase and sale of

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce [illegible] in Chicago, or through [illegible] in Montreal, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as preferred by our customers. We pledge ourselves to use every effort to keep pace with the best houses in the business. [illegible] who may favor us with their consignments.

REFERENCES:

[illegible list of references in two columns, including: John B. Phelps; Geo. Bliss & Co.; William Lillie; Grant & Co.; Graham; Messrs. [illegible] Taylor & Co.; William Hubbard; Messrs. Roberts, Hobbs & Co.; Hon. William Strong; Messrs. Read & Chapman; Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co.; Messrs. Bunker & Co.; Messrs. Stanfield, Ward & Co.; Messrs. Collins Brothers; John Olmsted, Esq.; Messrs. John Beach & Co.; Hon. Mark Howard; Joseph E. Sheffield; Lyman Bros.; C. G. Pease; Henry Wells; Wylie Warner; J. L. Hanchett, Esq.; Henry L. Young, Esq.; John Rockwell, Esq.]

BANK NOTE LIST OF WRIGHT & BROTHER.

W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.

Dealers in Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes. No. 56 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:

PAR:

Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank, Union Bank

DISCREDITED.

No. 1 . . . . . VALUE 95 CENTS. Alton Bank, Bank of Galena, Bank of Northern Illinois, Kane County Bank, McLean County Bank.

No. 2 . . . . . VALUE 90 CENTS. Bank of Illinois, Bank of Sparta, Cumberland County Bank, Edgar County Bank, Bank of Ashland.

No. 3 . . . . . VALUE 85 CENTS. E. I. Tinkham & Co's B'k, International Bank, United States Stock Bank.

No. 4 . . . . . VALUE 80 CENTS. Bank of America, Bank of Commerce, Prairie State Bank, Fulton Bank, Illinois River Bank, Pekin Bank.

No. 5 . . . . . VALUE 77 CENTS. American Bank, Illinois Central Bank, Illinois State Security B'k, Merchants Bank, Carmi, Highland Bank.

No. 6 . . . . . VALUE 72 CENTS. Marshall County Bank, Fulton Bank, Eagle Bank, Patriotic Bank.

No. 7 . . . . . VALUE 65 CENTS. Bank of Commerce, Jackson County, Bond County Bank, Columbian, Central Bank, Peoria, Bank of Elgin, Lake Michigan Bank, Bailey's Bank, Kankakee Bank, Olympia Bank, State Stock Bank, Western Bank of Illinois, Wheat Growers' Bank, Warren County.

No. 8 . . . . . VALUE 60 CENTS. Bank of Federal Union, Bank of Metropolis, Bank of Brooklyn, Bank of Aledo, Toulon Bank, Franklin Bank.

No. 9 . . . . . VALUE 55 CENTS. Bank of Albion, Bank of Republic, Bank of Southern Illinois.

No. 10 . . . . . VALUE 53 CENTS. Mississippi River Bank, Northwestern Bank, Illinois State Bank, Union Bank of Illinois.

REDEEMED BY THE AUDITOR.

[illegible]

We pay the above rates in Gold or Exchange on New York.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY. Current from Two to Five per cent Discount.

UNCURRENT.

No. 1 . . . . . 75 CENTS. Farmers Bank, Two Rivers, Laborers' Bank, Wisconsin Valley Bank, Monroe County Bank.

No. 2 . . . . . 70 CENTS. Bank of Oconto, Manitowoc County Bank, Sheboygan Bank, State Bank, Bank of North America, Mercantile Bank, Oconto County Bank.

No. 3 . . . . . 65 CENTS. Bank of Fond du Lac, Chippewa Bank, Dodge County Bank, Bank of Albany, City Bank of Beaver Dam, Lake Shore Bank, Waupaca County Bank, Waushara County Bank, Wood County Bank.

No. 4 . . . . . 60 CENTS. Arctic Bank, Osborn Bank, St. Croix River Bank, Bank of Appleton, North Western Bank.

No. 5 . . . . . 55 CENTS. Bank of Green Bay, Bank of Horicon, Beloit Savings Bank, Katanyan Bank, Clark County Bank, Hall & Bros. Bank, Lumberman's Bank, Winnebago County Bank.

We pay in GOLD Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency. WRIGHT & BROTHER.

Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their packages [illegible]. We charge [illegible]. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere. oc18-g685-1m

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES.

DITHRIDGE'S PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS, AT POPE & SLOCUM, 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co., (Formerly Decker & Seville.) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS., FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description. EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 89 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vaults in the Cemetery.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and their use will Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel [illegible]. WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S [illegible] Post Office Box 2976.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26th. [illegible] of the Great Drama, [illegible] A PROLOGUE AND FOUR STAGES. Written and adapted expressly for this Theatre, by T. E. [illegible], from the popular Novel of CHARLES DICKENS, ENTITLED Great Expectations, Which will be presented with new and appropriate scenery, by J. W. Wight. [illegible] GREAT EXPECTATIONS. The entire company in the cast. The performance of the beautiful Drama will occupy the whole of the evening.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first Concert of the second season will be given in Bryan Hall on TUESDAY evening, Nov. 26, by the full Grand Orchestra of the Society, under the direction of Mr. Hans Balatka, assisted by Mrs. Mattison, Contralto; Mr. De Passio, Baritone; and Mr. Franz Staab, Pianist.

PROGRAMME.

1—Symphony No. 1 in C Major, Op. 21 . . . Beethoven. a. Introduction and Allegro con brio. b. Andante. c. Menuetto. d. Finale—Allegro.
2—English Song, "Up to the Forest Hie" . . . Barnett. MRS. MATTISON.
3—Piano Solo—Norma Fantasia de Concert . . . Thalberg. MR. FRANZ STAAB.
4—Aria from "Lucretia Borgia" . . . Donizetti. MR. DE PASSIO.
—Grand Fantasia for Orchestra—Souvenir des Huguenots . . . Hans Balatka.
6—Aria from Donna Caritea . . . Mercadante.
7—Concert Overture . . . [illegible]

This concert is the first of a series of five to be given the ensuing season. Price of tickets five dollars [illegible] the series, admitting one gentleman and two ladies to the five concerts and all the advertised rehearsals, of which there will probably be one between each concert. Tickets to be had at the Music Store of ROOT & CADY, No. 95 Clark Street. No one admitted to either concerts or rehearsals except upon a SEASON TICKET, As no single tickets will be issued, and no tickets sold at the door. Doors open 7; performance to commence promptly at 8 o'clock. H. S. STICKNEY, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the ILLINOIS ST. ANDREWS' SOCIETY Will take place at the BRIGGS HOUSE, On Friday evening Nov. 29th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets . . . $3.50 May be had at the Briggs House, or from any of the members of the Society.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1682.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been repainted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER. And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the Best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country, testify that in respect to SOUND AND VENTILATION, It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address E. W. HOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall," Chicago, Ill.

General Notices.

FLOUR BARREL STAVES AND Finished Heading, warranted perfect in all respects, for sale by BLANCHARD & BORLAND, corner Market and Washington streets.

ROYAL HAVANNA LOTERY, Conducted by the Spanish Government. In drawing of Nov. 14th, 1861, No. 9367 drew $100,000; No. 12484 drew $[illegible]; No. 1,553 drew $30,000; No. [illegible] drew $[illegible]; No. [illegible] drew $10,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

FARM WANTED—Cheap for Cash—improved—about 160 acres, good buildings, good locality and not to exceed [illegible] miles from [illegible] village and railroad depot. Address "J. W.," Box 6142, Chicago, giving full description of land, fences, buildings, &c., for six days.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY County and Town in the Western States to introduce and sell the best improvement for Kerosene Lamps that has ever been made. Good salesmen can, and are making from one hundred to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Per month. Parties at a distance, by remitting one dollar to P. O. Box 2766, and stating the counties or town which they will thoroughly canvass, will receive by return express samples of the article, with terms, prices and all necessary information.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE —163 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help (of any Nationality) can be suited by applying at 163 Dearborn Street, or by addressing [illegible], Post Office Box 2342. Remember that at THIS office every effort is made to supply persons with superior and reliable help.

STRAYED—From the Subscriber on Friday, Nov. 22, a medium sized bay Horse. Had a small spot of hair rubbed off one side of his neck. Any person giving information or returning him to the Planing Mill, corner Polk and Canal sts., will be liberally rewarded. SAML. HARVEY.

PAYMASTER'S ARMY CHESTS.—An assortment on hand and for sale at the store of HEBBING & CO., 40 State street.

A CARD.—Mrs. Dr. GAYLORD, Ladies and Children's Botanic Physician and Midwife, Returns thanks for the patronage she has received from the ladies of Chicago for the past ten years, and wishes to inform them that she can still be found at her old residence, No. 194 South Desplaines street.

QUERY.—"Why should housekeepers and their servants lose their time and patience in trying to kindle Anthracite coal with wood, when they can buy [illegible] sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A new 170 horse power engine, in complete running order, will be sold low, either for cash or time, for approved paper. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. [illegible] Randolph street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, Conducted by the Spanish Government. In Drawing of October 26th, No. 1,744 drew $100,000; No. 22,[illegible] drew $[illegible]; No. [illegible] drew $[illegible], being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall Street, N. Y.

WAR! WAR! WAR!—J. T. Lloyd's War Maps of Virginia, Missouri, and the Southern States. These are the ONLY MAPS used by the War Department. Every one should have them. Prices from 25 cents to one dollar. Agents supplied at New York prices. Call on or address A. BAGLEY, Agent No. 131 Lake street.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS!—Wanted a situation by an experienced Cutter, just from New York. For particulars address T. BOUSNO, Madison, Wis.

300,000 RED COMMON BRICKS; 50,000 Red Pressed Bricks. For sale at moderate prices for cash; delivered in any part of the city. Address the subscribers, at Brickton, Cook County, Ill. PENNY & MEACHAM.

20,000 DOLLARS WORTH REAL ESTATE (situate on Canal street, south of North street) for sale at a bargain. Also, wanted within eight months—the balance on long time or trade, to suit purchasers. Make application to THOMAS GEORGE, Agent, No. 22 Lake st., corner of Franklin.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Nov. 25th, 1861. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following Resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New York at par." W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

1,000 BARRELS choice, selected, hand picked "JENITON" APPLES FOR WINTER USE, For sale in lots to suit, by PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, 197 South Water street.

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load. Sawed, Split and Delivered. S. L. FURNESS & CO., Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

HICKORY WOOD! HICKORY WOOD!!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter. Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered in quantities of ¼ cord or a thousand cords. MORGAN & FURNESS, Corner State street and C. B. & Q. R R.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST.—Being very desirous of reducing my stock of Musical Merchandise, I have concluded to offer the entire stock at cost, for the next 30 days. All orders, accompanied by cash, will be filled at reduced prices. Address H. M. PATTERSON, 26 Washington st., Successor to A. Judson Higgins.

OVAL GILT AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES, and GILT and ROSEWOOD BEADS, of all sizes and in great variety. Also, MOULDINGS, GILT AND ROSEWOOD, of all widths. R. B. AMBLER offers at wholesale and retail the best stock to be found in the city of Frames and Mouldings west of New York. His Rosewood are much superior to any in market and his Gilt Frames are warranted Gold. Manufacturing all his goods, he can sell at very great inducements to purchasers. Don't buy without seeing the Stock. [illegible] Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED at the Phoenix Sale Stable, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago, Illinois, by JAMES MIX & CO.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—For sale for cash a large and well selected Drug, Grocery and General Variety Store. One of the oldest and best in the West. It has always done the entire Drug trade of the surrounding country, besides which it is at present doing a very large cash business in Groceries, Drugs, Paints and Oils, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. The Store is situated ninety miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in the town of Wenona, Marshall county. Particulars as to the amount of Drugs purchased, sales, [illegible] can be had of LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, or by applying personally or by letter, to HENRY LEE, at the store at Wenona. If desirable the Drug business would be separated from the Grocery and Variety Store, or would be sold together or separately. The rent of the entire building is $250 per annum with privilege of purchasing at any time. The entire stock will be sold by inventory or lumped at a good figure per cent. reduction on first cost. This is the greatest chance ever offered for an enterprising person, whether physician, druggist, or general business man. Any person with a small capital would realize a fortune in a short time. Will be sold on a credit or for produce. The proprietor is going to the eastern cities to embark in the wholesale business.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses with continuous track and chilled rollers and friction, is the easiest running power in the world. Also, Corn Shellers of all styles [illegible]. Made and sold by [illegible], 63 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MAHER, 27 North Clark street, and [illegible] State st.

Wants.

WANTED—A Furnished House in the North or South Side. Address [illegible], Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation as Bookkeeper or Salesman in some good business. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Good references given. The subscriber has been engaged in and would be willing to [illegible]. Address "Bookkeeper," at the office of the Chicago Tribune.

WANTED—A reliable person in every town in the Northwest to canvass for and supply their customers with [illegible]. A fair business. [illegible] clear, above the cost of material. [illegible] The ladies are especially interested. Full particulars given. Address H. W. JONES & CO. Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 2479.

WANTED—Three or four rooms, suitable for a family of three grown persons. [illegible] Post Office Box 4409, stating location and terms.

WANTED—Employment by a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful in or about a wholesale or retail store, or any other honorable business. For qualifications, address C. A. B. [illegible] Post Office.

WANTED FOR CASH OR ON short time, by a person of moderate means, a residence lot of 25 by forty feet front, in a good part of the city, West Division preferred, or North Division. East of Clark street. To any one having a lot with a house of medium size on it, [illegible] 2790, stating exact location and terms.

WANTED.—A good Protestant Girl wanting a steady home to do general house work, and wishing to go to [illegible] [illegible] wages by addressing [illegible] Tribune Office.

WANTED! WANTED!!—Iron, STEE & BAXTER'S, 220 South Water street.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, about thirty years old, to whom a good price will be paid for taking charge of a child. One speaking English or German preferred. The best of references required. Inquire at 340 Indiana street between two (2) and three (3) P. M.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first class second hand Top Buggy in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post Office Box 4163, Chicago.

TO DRUGGISTS.—An experienced Drug Clerk wishes to procure a situation in either a Wholesale or Retail store. No objections to go to localities. Address FRANK HARMON, Box 114, Wilmington, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village in the Northwestern States to sell the GROVER & BAKER Premium Sewing Machines. This Company now manufacture machines making the Lock or Shuttle Stitch in addition to the celebrated Grover & Baker Patent Stitch, thus affording a choice of stitches to purchasers. Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO., General Agents, Chicago.

200,000 RAILROAD TIES WANTED—To be delivered during the coming winter and spring of 1861 & 1862, on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad. For specifications, apply at the Superintendent's office. C. H. ALLEN, Supt.

Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business highly respectable. Every man employed is making [illegible]. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, and enclose a new three cent stamp to J. B. JORDAN, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4353.

To Rent.

FOR RENT.—A four-story Brick Building, 25x80 feet, on the Alley between Madison and Monroe streets—one of the best places for heavy storage or packing house. Inquire of [illegible] street of BURLEY & TYRRELL.

TO RENT. I will rent the place and commodious House I now occupy on Adams street, until May 1st, for thirty-seven and a half dollars a month to a prompt paying tenant. Good barn on the premises. Gas Fixtures go with the house. It is the cheapest rent in Chicago. For particulars, call at 60 South Water street.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A vacant lot on Clark street, fronting Court House Square. Cheap. Inquire of M. T. COLE, Room No. 2, 118 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of Wells & [illegible], 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 160 feet on Washington street by 150 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 29 Clark street corner of Lake.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 221 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and good for a [illegible] [illegible] Division. Address L. ROBERTS, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT $350 CASH—One second hand Piano Forte, having been played [illegible] months. Also, an excellent, large size Singer Sewing Machine. A. G. MOREY, 7 Board Trade Building.

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for sale or to Rent, situated on Fox River, AT CLINTONVILLE, Three miles east of Elgin. The mill has two run of stones and the Distillery has a capacity of 400 bushels. They may be rented separately or together. Possession Given Immediately. Or the property may be bought at a very low price and on easy terms. For particulars apply to DAVID [illegible], 60 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 169 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 63 [illegible] street; also a few day boarders. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Rooms for single gentlemen and One Day Board to be had at 86 State street, second dwelling north of Madison street.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—There are now to let at 233 and 235 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, being only a few moments walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 194 Monroe street, opposite the Custom House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at the West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED by a young man in a private family, where there are but few or no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. South Side preferred. Please address, stating terms, location, &c. P. O. Box 3794.

NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 State street, is now opened and newly furnished throughout, for the accommodation of boarders, and also day boarders, on the most reasonable terms.

NATIONAL HOUSE.—Good board and pleasant rooms can be had at the above house, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished. The location is convenient for business men, being situated on the corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, and but a few minutes walk from the Post Office. The rooms are very comfortable and it is a [illegible].

HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, SUCCESSORS TO P. W. THAYER, DRUGGISTS & PHARMACEUTISTS, Sherman House Drug Store. We beg leave to call the attention of the public to our store, formerly conducted by P. W. Thayer, and the public generally, that we design making this a branch of our New York House (at 84 and 86 Reade, corner of Church street, Wholesale Druggists). We design offering nothing but the best of goods, kept in our line, and at as low, if not lower, than any other Drug House in the city. Especial attention paid to the Retail Department, keeping on hand a large and valuable stock of FANCY GOODS, Drugs, Chemicals, Choice Perfumeries, and Toilet Articles. To PHYSICIANS.—Especial attention given to prescriptions, having carefully and attentive Clerks in the [illegible] ready for that purpose, night and day.

TOILET SOAPS.—A LARGE and choice Stock of every variety of FINE TOILET SOAPS. LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR, GLENN'S GLYCERINE, GLENN'S HONEY TOILET, LUBIN'S VARIETY. (Very Choice—Five Different Varieties). [illegible] Ingersoll's Patent Fountain Hair Brush, Something new—for oiling the hair at the same time of brushing. For sale by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, No. 15 Clark st., Sherman House Drug Store.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!! GREAT WEST OIL WORKS, W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio, Manufacturers and Refiners of PETROLEUM AND CARBON OIL, Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE. To Jobbers in Oil we would say we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to any in the market [illegible] in packages.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, [illegible]

Gen. Fremont and family left St. Louis yesterday for Washington, in a speech to his German friends, in which he intimated his intention of appealing to Congress without the first proceeding of a court of inquiry. He goes first to New York, where the Germans are making great preparations to receive him.

General Blenker has resigned the command of the division of Germans on the Potomac, and will, it is said, be succeeded by Gen. Sigel, now in Missouri. This will be an agreeable change. It is stated, Blenker has made himself unpopular with his troops and objectionable to the Government by certain irregularities, among which is an extortion of [illegible] a month from each of the twelve sutlers of his division. Blenker is an educated and experienced soldier, and has shown good qualities in the field during the late campaign. His division was spoken of as the best on review at Ball's Cross Roads.

A dispatch from Independence, Mo., announces that "Gen. Price is at Pleasant Hill, with 25,000 men, going West." There must be some mistake about this. Pleasant Hill is only 36 miles south-west of Lexington, about midway between Warrensburg and Independence, and on the projected line of the Pacific Railroad. It is more like to be "Pleasant Hope," which is about twenty miles north of Springfield, on the road to Osceola; as Price was last reported to be in this region. It is evident, however, that the wiry General is once more coming up into the heart of Missouri. The rebels along the river, at Lexington, refuse to sell their hog and hominy to the Federals, saying that Price will want it all. They seem to expect his coming among them. McCulloch is pressing on in the direction of Rolla. An urgent necessity rests upon them to engage and keep our troops in Missouri, if possible. "Memphis is to be defended in Missouri," as the *Appeal* boasted some weeks ago.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE.

To the disappointment of many of our citizens, Gen. Lane's engagements were such as to preclude the possibility of acceding to invitations pressed upon him for a speech here. He went East by the Michigan Central last evening. When commanders of more prestige are forgotten in the history of this war, Gen. Lane will live in his declaration to his rough followers, which struck a blow straight at the heart of the rebellion—"*We march to crush out treason—and let slavery take care of itself.*"

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is announced that the forthcoming message of President Lincoln, is completed, and further that it is a document to be contrasted with its predecessors in point of brevity. Printed copies are to be sent in advance to various points. It is to be confidently hoped that the West will be remembered, in this respect, as on former occasions it too often has not been.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Preparations for the great expedition down the Mississippi river goes on apace. The fleet of gunboats at St. Louis will be at Cairo in a day or two—indeed it is said some of the larger of them are now on the way, lest the river, now falling, close [illegible] upon them. The movement of troops from Cheat Mountain to Jefferson City, is now towards the Mississippi river, with this one great object in view. Two or three weeks hence and the great events of the campaign of the West will be enacting in the Mississippi Valley. Memphis and Columbus are badly scared in advance, and all the available men and means of the lower valley are being concentrated at Columbus to resist the advance of our army at the threshold. They are said to have a hundred cannon and 20,000 to 25,000 men, with more coming; not to speak of Hollins' New Orleans fleet.

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

The method of disposing of the slaves of rebels, proposed by Secretaries Cameron and Chase, is hailed with delight by our citizens. It is strictly within the limits of truth to say, that their programme receives the hearty approbation of all our citizens who love the Union more than slavery. Democrats appear to be pleased as much as Republicans. We believe the whole country will lend its sanction to the propositions of the War and Finance Ministers of the Administration.

Why should not the slaves of rebels be confiscated by the Government, and employed in whatever way they can do the most good, and render the most aid in putting down the rebellion? The Secretary proposes to pick out such of the males as may be needed, who are able and willing to fight; arm and equip them, place white officers over them, and render them obedient to military regulations, and when there are bullets to be stopped let them take their chance with the other soldiers. Great numbers will be wanted as laborers to perform the hard and fatiguing work attending a campaign. They are doing this for the rebels now, without pay and against their will. They desire to work for Uncle Sam, for very moderate wages—the great object they have in view is to gain their personal freedom and be elevated from the condition of brutes to that of men.

After our Generals have picked out what "contrabands" they need, Secretary Chase steps forward and proposes to set all the rest, including women and children, to raising cotton and other Southern staples for Uncle Sam, and to pay them fair wages therefor. They would work under the supervision, of course, of agents appointed by the Government. The plantations of the traitors, after being confiscated, would be sold at the termination of the war and the proceeds paid into the Treasury. Many of the liberated blacks would purchase small patches of this land, and pay for it out of their crops and wages. Providence seems to have presented a solution of the terrible slavery question which has so long puzzled the wisest heads, at once simple, practicable and beneficent.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Two intelligent correspondents write from different portions of Kentucky, which give our readers a very good idea of the situation of affairs in that State, and the management by which they are made little encouraging to the lovers of the Union, and those who have perilled much in its cause. The letter from Paducah is a painful exhibit of official imbecility, if it is forbidden to characterize by any other term. When commanders of the Federal armies will look at things precisely as they are, and set about the work that is given them with a course of action based upon the facts of the case, we shall have different results than the campaign in Kentucky has yet given.

Whatever is to come, in that State, will not have been helped or ushered in, even in point of time merely, by what our military commanders have yet done. If Gen. Sherman gone in with the one idea of "How not to do it," he could look back upon an entire success in that direction. [illegible]